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The Berlin Dispute

Bramuglia Has New Proposals

Paris, Nov. 28.—After working all day Saturday and today, Dr. Juan Bramuglia of the Argentine came up tonight with a new compromise proposal to resolve the East-West crisis in Berlin.

Dr. Bramuglia's latest formula climaxes weeks of effort to bring East and West together in the Security Council, of which he is currently President.

The new proposal retains the "simultaneous" principle, reliable sources said. This means lifting of the blockade would be timed to coincide with the introduction of a single Soviet currency in Berlin. The compromise also has a new and practical approach. Dr. Bramuglia would have a committee of experts set up under the Security Council to work out technical details of four-power currency control. If this meets with Big Four approval, the Committee would begin work at once.

SEES VYSHINSKY

Dr. Bramuglia had lunch today with the acting chief of the American delegation, Mr. John Foster Dulles. He twice met Dr. Philip Jessup, also of the United States. Last night he conferred with Russia's Andrei Vyshinsky and is to meet Mr. Vyshinsky again tonight.

Reliable sources said Dr. Bramuglia hoped to win Big Four approval for his compromise before Tuesday. These sources said Mr. Vyshinsky was non-committal, but he discussed some details of the currency issue with Dr. Bramuglia.

The sources said that under the new formula Russia and the Western Allies would begin to lift their restrictions in Berlin as soon as the currency experts' plan is completed. Russia then, within the time limit set by the Security Council, would lift her blockade on road and waterways traffic, while the West would begin to introduce the Soviet mark in the United States, British and French sectors, adhering closely to the schedule worked out by the proposed Committee of experts.—United Press.

OFF THE RATION

Brussels, Nov. 28.—Sugar will be taken off the ration in Belgium next month, it was announced today. Only goods remaining on the ration will then be table oil and imported butter.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Guarantees Are Needed

DR Sun Fo's reported willingness to reopen the Yangtze and other China inland waterways to foreign shipping and trade is the first sign of intelligent and practical goodwill towards the country's international friends given by any Nationalist leader since the end of the Pacific War. Unfortunately the gesture is belated and bears too the stamp of opportunism for it is offered as a quid pro quo for unlimited United States military aid to defeat the Communists. As such it loses much of its appeal, more especially as it will be necessary for the Nationalists to bring the civil war to a successful conclusion before any such bargain can be completed. The distressing plight in which the Nationalist government finds itself today is in part due to its closed door international trading policy, as exemplified through the prohibition of foreign shipping from inland waters and its increasing restrictions in the port cities which have made normal trading intercourse impossible. The derogatory effect upon China's export trade has been noticeable with, in turn, has contributed to the country's general economic decline. The resultant discontent both among the peasantry and the urban populations has seriously stimulated the civil war spirit and provided the Communists with an excellent propaganda weapon while they have not been slow to use Dr Sun Fo's bait as at least an interesting new approach to the question of foreign aid for the Nationalists. Hitherto Nanking has expected, even demanded, everything for nothing and with no strings attached. Hitherto Nanking has enjoyed assistance on these

terms. But to much of it has been cynically wasted, so much ineffectually employed, and so much allowed to fall into the hands of exploiters that even the United States, most generous and naive of donors, has found it necessary to demand some guarantees. It has been made fairly clear that two considerations are influencing Washington on the subject of further and large-scale aid to China. One is whether, even supposing assistance were made available quickly, it is not now too late to save north and central China from Communist domination; secondly whether any such material aid will be used by the Nationalists to the best possible advantage to achieve decisive military victories. A satisfactory answer to the second question could resolve the first, and Madame Chiang's visit to the United States might carry brighter prospects of success if she could take with her a military plan designed by the Generalissimo and his advisers which, backed by the necessary weapons and leadership in the field, offered every chance of correcting the present disastrous military situation. Today there is discouragingly little evidence that the Nationalists even intend to try to take the initiative. Everywhere they are on the defensive, despite substantial material resources and practically unlimited man-power. President Truman, reasonably enough, now expects to be offered some guarantees as to intentions and the ability of Nanking to fulfil them before he commits the American people to further costly assistance, and unless Madame Chiang is armed with any such assurances, her visit may well be in vain. Sentimental and heroic entreaties are no longer enough.

Mentioned In Bribery Probe



Mr John Belcher, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, whose name has frequently been mentioned in connection with alleged bribery and corruption among government servants in the inquiry now being conducted in London, involving the alleged activities of an alien with five different names.

Jews & Arabs Start Negotiations

Tel-Aviv, 28.—Top-level negotiations between the Jews and the Arabs started in Jerusalem today for a complete cease-fire in the city, after months of sporadic outbreaks, according to United Nations Truce Headquarters in Haifa.

Headquarters said "excellent progress was made" and added that United Nations observers expected a complete and sincere ceasefire for the entire Jerusalem area "in the very near future".

Principals in the negotiations are Lt-Col. Abdullah el-Tel, commander of the Arab Legion for Jerusalem, and Lt-Col. Moshe Dayan, Jewish Army commander. Representatives of the Truce Commission and the Security Council's Conciliation Truce Commission are attending the ceasefire meetings.—United Press.

Decisive Battle For Central China About To Begin

RED THREAT TO HSUCHOW SAID TO BE OVER

Hsuechow, Nov. 28.—Gen. Tu Li-ming, acting Government commander in the Hsuechow area, said on Sunday that a "decisive battle for Central China was about to begin."

It appeared to me that a good sized battle already was in progress as I circled in a commercial plane over 100 miles of the ragged battle front, writes an Associated Press correspondent. I counted 18 villages in flames between Hsuechow and Pengpy, 100 miles south-east. Those in ashes were too numerous to count.

Puffs of smoke from sporadic gunfire and from Nationalist B-24's dotted the countryside. Captain Gordon Smith, American pilot of the Chinese National Aviation Corporation air liner, said "The Nationalists are fighting as I have never seen them fight before."

This plane and others like it are making rapid shuttle flights over the 200 miles to Nanking, taking out Government wounded. More than 2,700 wounded were flown out on Sunday.

General Tu, in a hasty interview as he was boarding a plane for a quick conference in Nanking, said the Red threat to Hsuechow itself was definitely over. From the artillery fire I saw in five minutes' flight, the view seemed optimistic. American bombers and Canadian fighters roared in and out of the airfield all day long. Their prime target was Hsuechow, Communist-held railway town 45 miles to the south. Hsuechow looked abnormally quiet. Surrounding villages were on fire.

The railway leading to the Yangtze appeared to be intact. Gen. Tu said it had been cut in several places but the rails and ties had not been destroyed so repairs should be easy. It appeared the Reds had not damaged the line too badly because they hoped to use it themselves some time in the future.—Associated Press.

SPIRITS RISE

Hsuechow, Nov. 28.—Spirits have risen and tensions have relaxed in this Northern Kiangsu city in the past 10 days since the Nationalists withstood and turned back the immediate Communist threat of occupation.

Now the city's life is proceeding quietly if not normally, although in every mind there is the question whether and when another Communist assault will come. Siege is not new to Hsuechow for through the centuries of Chinese history it has been a military key-point. Its strategic importance in the modern sense has been added in this century by its position as the junction of two important trunk railways—north and south from Tientsin to Peking (Nanking) and east and west along the Lungshan line from the coast to the interior. A town of handicrafts rather than industrial production, Hsuechow has a normal population of about 250,000. What it has now, with the enormous influx of refugees from Shanghai and Honan Provinces, is uncertain, but European residents estimate the total around 800,000.

SUPPLIES PLENTIFUL

Added to this is the vast number of Nationalist troops, which may bring the figure to the region of a million. Because it was only recently that the Communists cut off commodities still appear plentiful. Food, clothing and other goods fill shop windows and street stalls and prices after the recent Communist scare are now falling although still higher than in Nanking and Shanghai.

Residents here believe the city can hold out several months especially if the aim of the Communist encirclement in the neighbouring farmlands can be widened. Even so, these areas cannot be relied upon to provide much food reserves after the concentrated occupation of hundreds of thousands of men of the warring armies.

The city is now relying for its urgent needs on the airfield, to which the Communists recently penetrated within three miles and actually landed shells within its perimeter.

VILLAGE VICTORY

The Nationalist victory at the village of Erchengchi, when the Communist thrust towards the aerodrome was held and hurled back, was hailed as a notable victory.

Under martial law, Hsuechow is a dead city at night. Throughout the 12-hour curfew, starting at 6 p.m., only persons about the windy streets are silencing sentries crouched in dark alleys and doorways with fixed bayonets at their sides.

The military occupation of Hsuechow has for the most part been uneventful for the soldiers have shown an excellent discipline. This is in sharp contrast to the behaviour in the surrounding countryside, where widespread looting and destruction have been reported.

Hsuechow, behind its guarded approaches and with the Communist thrusts repelled, feels safer now. But Hsuechow may mean little in the general scheme of things if the Communists leave it for attention later and concentrate on pressing southward to the line of the Yangtze.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS' CLAIM

San Francisco, Nov. 27.—The Chinese Communists reported on Sunday they had destroyed the Government's air base at Chengchow in the North-western province of Szechwan.

A broadcast from the North-western province said 10,000 Nationalist troops, including Army Commander Li Jih-chi, were captured. The broadcast gave no other details. A full army would total about 60,000 men if at normal strength. The San Francisco has long been relatively quiet, with no reports from either side.—Associated Press.

STOP PRESS

Constable Shot Dead In Hotel

Police from CID Eastern District were summoned to the Good View Hotel, Causeway Bay, about 9.45 a.m., today, where they found a Chinese constable lying dead in Room 32 with bullet wounds through his head, together with a Chinese woman, also shot and dying.

Inquiries revealed that the constable, No. PC2564, booked the room last night.

Det.-Insp. G. E. Willerton is in charge of investigation.

CITY FIRE

Another fire broke out shortly after the lunch hour today among squatters' huts in the old Queen's College site, situated just above Hollywood Road.

Fire appliances were sent out from Central Fire Station at 2.28 p.m. Cause of the fire is not known. However, columns of thick smoke can be seen rising over the area.

This is the third fire involving squatters' huts in the area in the last three weeks.

Success Of Madame Chiang's Visit To U.S. May Depend On Public Reaction

OFFICIALS CAUTIOUS ABOUT ADDITIONAL AID

Washington, Nov. 28.—The success of Madame Chiang Kai-shek's mission to the United States today appeared to hinge primarily on public and Congressional reaction rather than any quick switch in the administration's cool regard for the present Nationalist government.

Madame Chiang left Shanghai today and is expected in Washington on Wednesday. She is accompanied by General S. M. Chu, former director of the Chinese Mission to Japan and K. W. Yu, Generalissimo Chiang's secretary.

American policy makers let it be known in advance that the first lady of China will have a hard job in convincing them that the United States should become deeply involved in China's civil war. But the big question mark attached to her surprise mission was admitted in official quarters to be the influence she may wield on the Congress and United States public opinion.

There is some official apprehension here that Madame Chiang's visit will result in public clamour for the administration to "do something about China" without heed to possible consequences. An American official doubted the wisdom of all-out aid to Chiang's government because:

1. Such a move might be accepted as a challenge by Russia. On top of the Communist success in Manchuria and North China, Moscow is regarded as being in a better position to channel aid to the rebel forces than the United States is to help Chiang. Some authorities believe that the United States and Russia might end up in a war of their own which might start in China.

CHINESE PUZZLE

2. The magnitude of what is frequently referred to as the "Chinese puzzle" is staggering in the view of many officials. They express doubts that the United States military and economic aid could prop up the Nationalist regime for one year, let alone five.

3. The Nationalist government has been unable to instill in its people or armies the will to fight the Communists. This is traced in the official view here to poor leadership, inefficiency and corruption on the Nationalist side.

4. A large scale commitment in China would have a good chance of failing and it might also jeopardize the United States efforts to shore up Western Europe against Communism.

These and other factors have served to delay a decision by President Truman and Secretary of State George Marshall on the China problem. Both are understood to be opposed to Madame Chiang's personal appeal for help.

Upon her arrival, Madame Chiang is expected to receive invitations to testify on China's needs before Congressional committees or a joint meeting at the Capitol. There are no immediate legislative steps that could be taken but her ideas could influence action early in the new Congress in January.

NO OFFICIAL PLANS

Madame Chiang's eloquence, charm and persuasiveness were demonstrated on February 18, 1943 when she addressed a joint session of Congress to appeal for wartime aid for China. Then, as now, the United States had adopted a policy of priority in Europe—an approach which she vigorously protested then as now.

Finding more information from Nanking on her mission, no plans have been made to receive her officially at the White House or State Department.

Chinese Embassy officials said they expected her visit to be "very short" because of the critical situation in China. She is expected to urge in a flat statement for American support of the Nationalist cause,

ADVICE DISREGARDED

"The suggestion by China's new Prime Minister, Dr. Sun Fo, that an American commander be dispatched to China to advise the Nationalist forces met with little response in official quarters. Top flight defence and diplomatic officials feel that American advice offered thus far in China has been almost completely disregarded."

more active participation by American officers in war strategy and immediate increase in and over the \$125,000,000 military and the \$275,000,000 economic aid programs. These points would augment the appeal of Generalissimo Chiang made to President Truman.

The Soviet-licensed news agency Adn said that the power will be cut off for five hours each day and that shops and offices for nine hours daily. Industry was ordered to operate only five days a week.

The Western occupation authorities said the power curtailment was the result of the Western counter blockade against Eastern Germany.

Simultaneously, the American Commander in Berlin, Col. Frank Howley, warned the German Communists that he would tolerate no further removals of railway equipment from the U.S. sector of Berlin to the Soviet sector. He said the Americans were considering "counter measures" to meet the Communist threats to cut off elevated rail service to the Western sectors.

At Bonn, the Communist delegates to the Constitutional Assembly proposed that the Assembly dissolve itself as a result of "suggestions" submitted by the Military Governors of Western zones. The suggestions advised against too much centralised power in the Government which the Assembly is forming. The Communists charged that this proved the Assembly is only "a creation of the occupying powers."—Associated Press.

Atomic Bomb Has At Least Helped One Person

New York, Nov. 28.—The Atomic bomb in Nagasaki gave one man a good treatment for his Leukemia. It did not, however, cure him. This healing effect of an atomic bomb is reported in the American Journal of Surgery by Doctor Austin M. Bates of the University of Chicago.

"One of the professors of the Nagasaki Medical School," he writes, "who was suffering from chronic Leukemia, and had not been responding to radiation therapy, enjoyed prolonged remission as a result of the radiation received at the time of the blast."

This professor got a big dose of Gamma Rays from the flash of the bomb, the same rays that caused an estimated 8 to 15 percent of Japanese deaths, also loss of hair for many people and temporary sterility.

These Gamma rays are exactly the same as the rays which the professor had been receiving and which had failed to help him. The bomb rays, however, were much more concentrated than most X-rays or most radium Gamma Rays.

The professor was in the Nagasaki Medical College, which was only a few hundred yards from the point where the bomb went off. He was close enough so that out in the open the rays would have caused his death even if concussion and burns failed to kill him.

The building walls shielded him from the full force of the bomb's rays, however, and by sheer luck gave him just the dosage which helped his Leukemia.—Associated Press.

SOVIETS CUT ELECTRIC POWER

Berlin, Nov. 28.—The Soviet authorities on Saturday ordered a sharp cut in electric power in the Soviet zone of Germany.

The Soviet-licensed news agency Adn said that the power will be cut off for five hours each day and that shops and offices for nine hours daily. Industry was ordered to operate only five days a week.

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* See page 5 for reported major conditions upon which further United States aid to China will be granted.

Emergency Squads Of N. York Dockers Return To Work

New York, Nov. 28.—Emergency squads of dockers returned to work today, ending the 18-day East coast strike, which had tied up 200 vessels, including the Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary, and delayed Marshall Aid cargoes worth \$36,000,000.

Mr Joseph Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association, said that he would order a general return to work tomorrow. A new contract, he said, had been accepted by a nine to one majority of the 63,000 dockers.

Seventy-one union branches have accepted and only five rejected the terms offered, providing for a 13 cents an hour pay increase against the 50 cents increase demanded.

The dockers will also get a rise of 10% cents an hour for night, holiday and weekend work, as well as paid holidays.

Shipping companies lost about \$200,000 a day in wages and the total loss to the shipping industry, as a whole, in New York alone, was put at about \$1,232,000 a day.

On the West Coast, although dockers in San Francisco and Seattle voted to accept the employers' terms, the three-month-old Pacific dock strike showed no signs of an immediate settlement.

Pickets were on duty on the waterfronts, which will remain inactive until the differences are settled.

Wharf labourers' unions will ballot today and tomorrow on the settlement terms. Union representatives of ships' firemen and wireless operators are still negotiating with the employers.

Even a wharf labourers' vote to accept the terms offered will not make it certain that ships will sail from Pacific ports.—Reuter.

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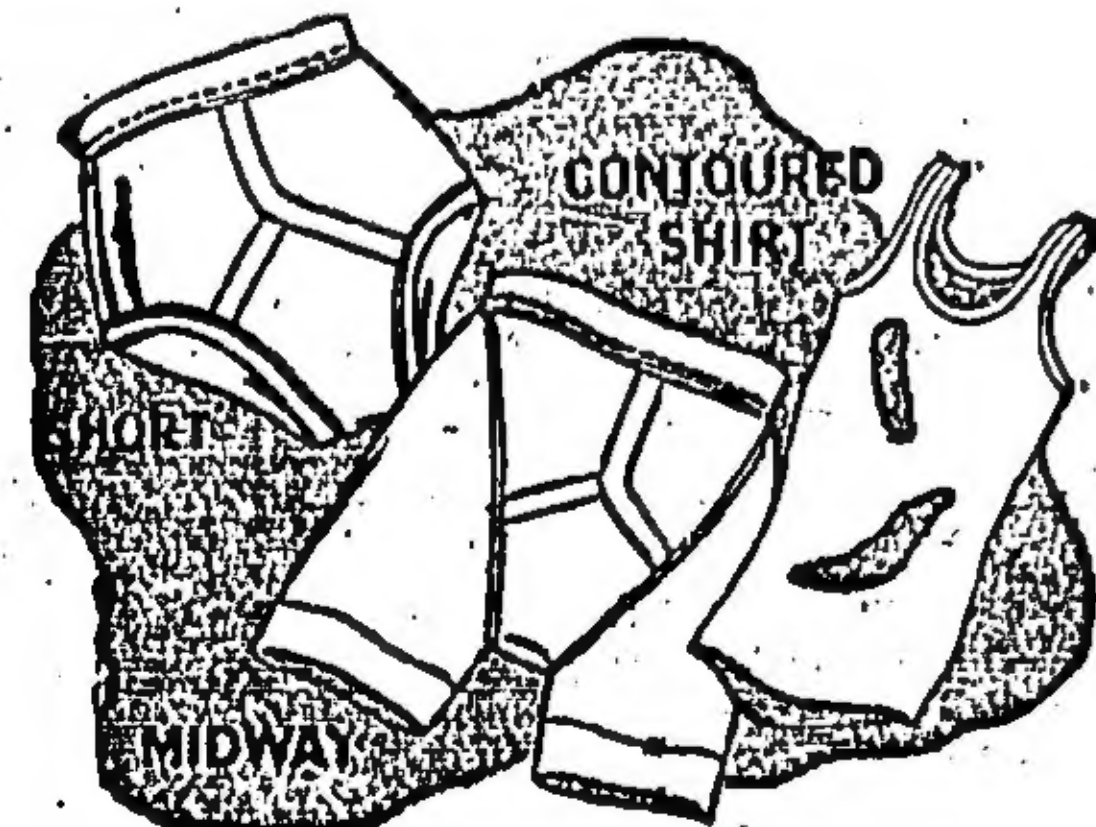
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NO EASY BREAKS FOR HIS KIDS

By PATRICIA CLARY

HOLLYWOOD. RED SKELTON hopes that his kids will escape the misfortune of growing up as a movie star's children.

He doesn't want them to have all the breaks in life, he said. The red-haired comedian is convinced that children who take a few knocks during youth grow into more substantial and useful citizens.

The star of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "A Southern Yankee" hasn't even any special education plans for his one-and-a-half-year-old daughter Valentina or his five-month-old son Richard.

"I got a pain in the neck from parents who enrol their babies in private schools and colleges as soon as they're born," Skelton said. "How do they know what kind of a school the kid will want to go to when he grows up?"

If Richard wants to go to Harvard or Valentina to Vassar that will be okay with Skelton.

Kids Will Choose

"But it'll be a decision they'll make themselves when they're old enough to know what they want," he said.

The Skelton kids will have no private tutors or swanky prep schools.

"They'll go to public grade and high schools," Skelton said. "I want them to buck up against kids of all types and not mix just with the snooty upper crust."

Skelton himself quit school when he was 10 and joined a medicine show to help support his mother. His years as a minstrel man and a circus performer had plenty of ups and downs.

"Those bumps I got taught me how to judge people and life," he said. "That's why I don't want my kids to see just the cushy side of things. I think every kid should finish high school at least. But I believe you appreciate learning even more when you've had to get it the hard way."

If Valentina and Richard want to become college professors, that's fine with their father.

"But if they decided to work as circus clowns," he said, "that's okay with me, too."

Shun 'What D'ya Want?' Waitresses Advised

LINCOLN, Neb.—About the first thing a waitress should learn is not to say "what d'ya want?"

She also should not sit on tables or sling bar cloths over her shoulders. She should watch her language and try not to frown.

Those suggestions were handed down by John B. O'Meara, 51, as he opened a school for waiting for prospective waitresses.

People always are searching for peace of mind, O'Meara said, and sometimes they don't find it in restaurants, especially where a waitress says "what d'ya want?" spills coffee in the saucer and scowls. It's a good way not to get a tip, and is no way to sell food, he said.

A HINT

If starch sticks to your iron and leaves a scar, don't in any event scratch it off with a knife, as it may result in permanent scratches on the metal plate. If the iron is hot, rub it over salt sprinkled on paper. Starch on a cool iron may be removed by scouring with very fine steel wool or with a moist cloth dipped in a scouring powder.

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RED RYDER

No Sale Today

By Fred Harman



WOMANSENSE

Bridal Silk Used For Royal Baby

By EVELYN IRONS

PURE white silk from the same roll as that used for Princess Elizabeth's trousseau has made an exquisitely handworked robe and matinee coat for her baby.

These are two of the 55 garments in the layette prepared for the Princess by 25 retired dressmakers and drapery store assistants living at the Cottage Homes for Aged People run by the Linen and Woolen Drapers' Institution at Mill Hill, of which the Princess is patron.

It is the second of two outfits for the baby accepted by the Princess—the first was made by the Nursery Nurses' Association—and, thanking the donors, she wrote: "I am delighted with the beautiful baby clothes... the work is exquisite... the garments will be most useful."

Simplicity

Except for delicate touches of pink and blue, on some of the knitted clothes, the layette is all-white.

Princess Elizabeth has always said she preferred simple things for the baby, so all the garments are plainly cut and depend for their beauty on fine hand-tucking and gossamer-like lace.

In charge of the work were two women whom older Londoners may remember. Mrs. Mary Louise Eliza Rossiter, 76 years old now, was head dressmaker in the gown department of Dickins and Jones 40 odd years ago.

Seventy-year-old Miss Bertha Emily Weeks joined the Beaufort Drapery Company in Chelsea—a shop at the corner of Beaufort Street which has long since gone—in 1901 as saleswoman and buyer. She stayed there 23 years.

Touches of blue

She supervised the making of all the knitted garments for the layette, including six matinee coats (all different); two pairs of coats, leggings, gloves and bonnet; six vests and six pilchets. Miss Weeks made one of the pram sets herself. It is in white five-ply wool. "Thick wool was chosen because this will be a winter baby," she explained when I talked to her about the layette.

The other pram set has touches of pale blue.

The matinee coats are all very plain, only one being in a fancy stitch. Some have pale pink and blue embroideries.



Here is the frilled and canopied cot in peach satin and cream net which Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret used and which is used for Elizabeth's baby.

Warehouses all over the country were searched for the finest possible silks and lace to make the embroidered garments superintended by Mrs. Rossiter.

She made one of the six dresses. This is a fairly-tale frock in the finest silk crepe de chine such as most of us have not seen for years.

Twenty-four inches long, it is yoked, very finely tucked and trimmed with tiny gossamer frills at neck, wrists and hem. There is another exquisitely dainty lawn dress with insets of real lace.

There are also six slips, six night-dresses, six long flannels.

Gossamer-like wool

The nightdresses are lovely—made in nun's veiling with bands of silk-embroidered French knots at the foot, and real lace at neck and sleeves.

Mrs. Rossiter is specially proud of the matinee coat matching the formal robe. She made most of it herself. It is trimmed with real lace and little gossamer frills, finely hand worked.

"The materials were so precious that we were scared to start in case we spoiled them," she said. One of the most beautiful items in the layette is a gossamer-fine white wool circular shawl, with a deep border edged with a scalloped design.

Small Fry Will Like This . . .

By ALICE DENHOFF

AN array of tempting salads is one way, and an excellent way, of bringing endless variety to meals that will prove so tempting for the youngsters to slow away a good meal, even when they have little appetite.

Salad greens should be well washed, drained, then chilled until they are crisp. Adults don't like to struggle with wilted, tasteless salad greens so youngsters certainly should not be subjected to these either. As for the dressing, children prefer one that is not too tart.

A salad that is healthful, pleasant to eat, good to look at, is bound to make a great hit with small fry. So we suggest one made from mounds of cheese, with eyes, nose and mouth made of raisins. Each little "face" may be set on a slice of canned pineapple or just on a bed of crisp lettuce, topped with flavourful dressing.

Banana Candle

Another salad that the children are sure to enjoy is a banana candle. Cut peeled bananas in halves, and sit one end of each half into a slice of pineapple, which forms the candlestick. Stick a maraschino cherry on top of a flame, and make a curved handle of a slice of red or green pepper. It is such imaginative touches that make an ordinary meal an event.

For a magic mayonnaise, use 2/3 c. sweetened condensed milk, 1/4 c. vinegar and lemon juice, 1/4 c. salad oil or melted butter, one egg yolk, 1/2 tsp. salt and dash of cayenne pepper, if desired. Place these ingredients in a jar, cover tightly, and shake vigorously for 2 min. Or place in a mixing bowl and beat with rotary beater until mixture thickens. If thicker consistency is required, chill before serving. Makes 1 1/4 c.

If You Wash Your Own Hair Be Sure to Do a Good Job



Average hair needs two soaps and several rinsings to leave it shining, lustrous.

By HELEN FOLLETT

BEAUTY shop owners complain that the grand army of home shampooers is increasing day by day. Many women are too busy to spare the time for professional treatment, or the size of the grocery bill forces them to economise. If you are a self-head washer, perhaps it would be well for you to keep in mind the way the work is done by expert operators.

The first step is a thorough, rousing brushing. The hair is brushed from the crown in all directions, from the nape line upward and in small strands, all with a rolling motion of the brush. Firm bristles are essential. This grooming removes much of the surface dust. Then follows a five-minute scalp massage to make the flesh glow and to loosen any dead scalp scales that may be present.

The hair is rinsed with a spray and a strong current of fairly hot water before soap or shampoo is applied. The hair must be lifted as the water flows over the head.

When applying the shampoo-agent use the cushiony ends of the fingers of both hands. The first application must be rinsed away. The second one should stuff up like egg white. If it does not there must be another rinsing and a third application. It is not easy to get hair clean. One must not be casual about this treatment.

If you have a permanent wave, give the hair a steaming after the final rinsing. Moist air causes the silky shafts to take on more of the curl quality, forming tiny coils. Cold water should never be used; it makes the wave string out.

Use warm towels when drying the hair. Rubbing the scalp gently, placing the fingers firmly on the flesh, and moving the scalp and not the fingers, will promote circulation, help to warm the scalp and dry the hair.

If you must have a pin wave, moisten each strand as you form it into a circle.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Chirpie Had Lots of News

—But the Shadows Knew It All Beforehand—

By MAX TRELL

CHIRPIE SPARROW came to the window sill for his bread crumbs, and Knarf and Hand, the shadow-children with the turned-about names, asked him if he had any news to tell them.

Chirpie Sparrow got around a great deal. There was hardly anything that happened in all the gardens in the neighbourhood that he didn't know about.

"Well," said Chirpie, after swallowing most of the crumbs, "there is a lot of news. The robins are flying South this winter."

"We know that already," said Knarf.

"I'mm," said Chirpie. "Now let me see. A family of wild Ducks lit on the pond yesterday on their trip down from Alaska. They met Mrs. Quack, the tame Duck who lives with the farmer at the end of the road. They invited her to fly with them but she refused. She said she was going to spend the winter here."

"We heard about that too," said Hand.

Few More Crumbs

Chirpie ate a few more crumbs before starting again. "Mr and Mrs Frog and all their uncles and aunts and cousins are—"

"Getting ready to go to sleep for the winter," Hand broke in.

"That's right," said Chirpie, sounding a little surprised. "But I've got some more news. Squire Squirrel has just put up a 'For Rent' sign on his oak tree."

"We saw it!" Knarf exclaimed. "That's because all the birds that were living in Squire Squirrel's oak tree during the summer, are about to fly away."

"Chirpie Sparrow said hastily: 'Blinky Mole—'

"—Just got a new winter coat," said Hand.

Chirpie Sparrow drew a deep breath and said: "The leaves on the maple tree—"

"Are all the colours of the rainbow," said Knarf.

"Early this morning," said Chirpie Sparrow, talking faster and faster, "as I flew over the pond, I saw—"

"Bits of ice all along the edges," said Hand.



Squire Squirrel advertised for tenants.

Chirpie Sparrow stood firmly upon his two legs and said in the loudest and sharpest voice possible: "This is something you can't know about. This morning when I stood up at the edge of my nest in the tree at the end of the garden, and felt how cold it was, I made up my mind to—"

Under the Roof

"—Move to the loose plank under the roof of the garage," cried Knarf and Hand together.

At this Chirpie Sparrow couldn't go on. He suddenly burst out laughing. "How do you two know all this news?" he finally asked.

And Hand told him. "They're the things that happen every year at just this time!"

Then Chirpie Sparrow, after laughing some more, agreed that this was so. "I made a mistake," he cried. "I should have told you I know only one piece of news: the news that winter is on its way. That's what all those other things mean."

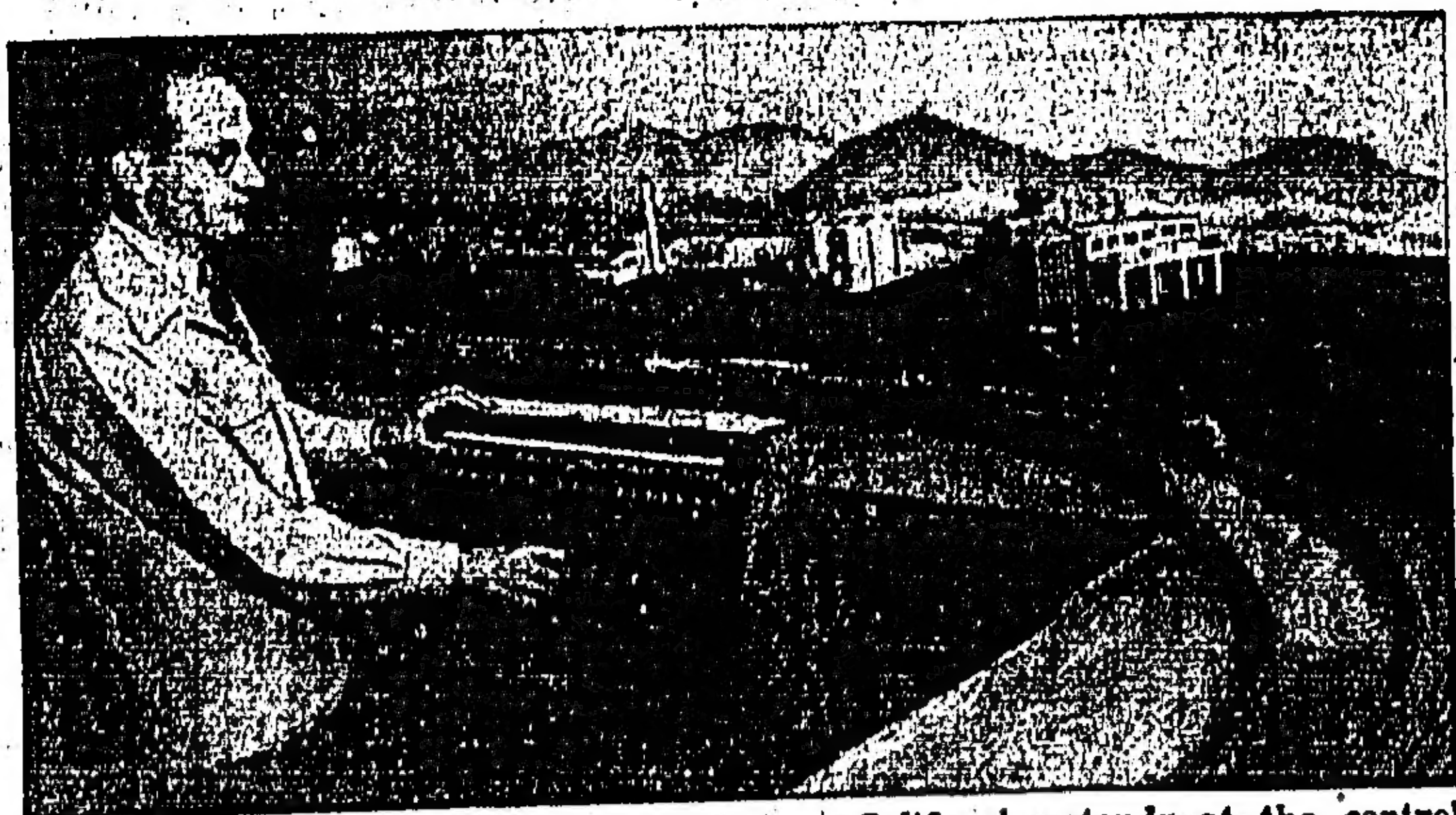
Rupert and Margot—3



Rupert looks up anxiously at the old lady tells her story. "It's such a long time since Margot was here that she's afraid everyone will have forgotten her," she says. "Every morning she takes a packet of food and goes out all alone until the evening, and will never tell me where she has been. She may be wandering into dangerous places. It do wish she could meet some old friends like you." "She needn't be shy of me and my pals," declares Rupert. "I'll go and search for her at once."

—THE NIGHTS NARRATOR.

WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



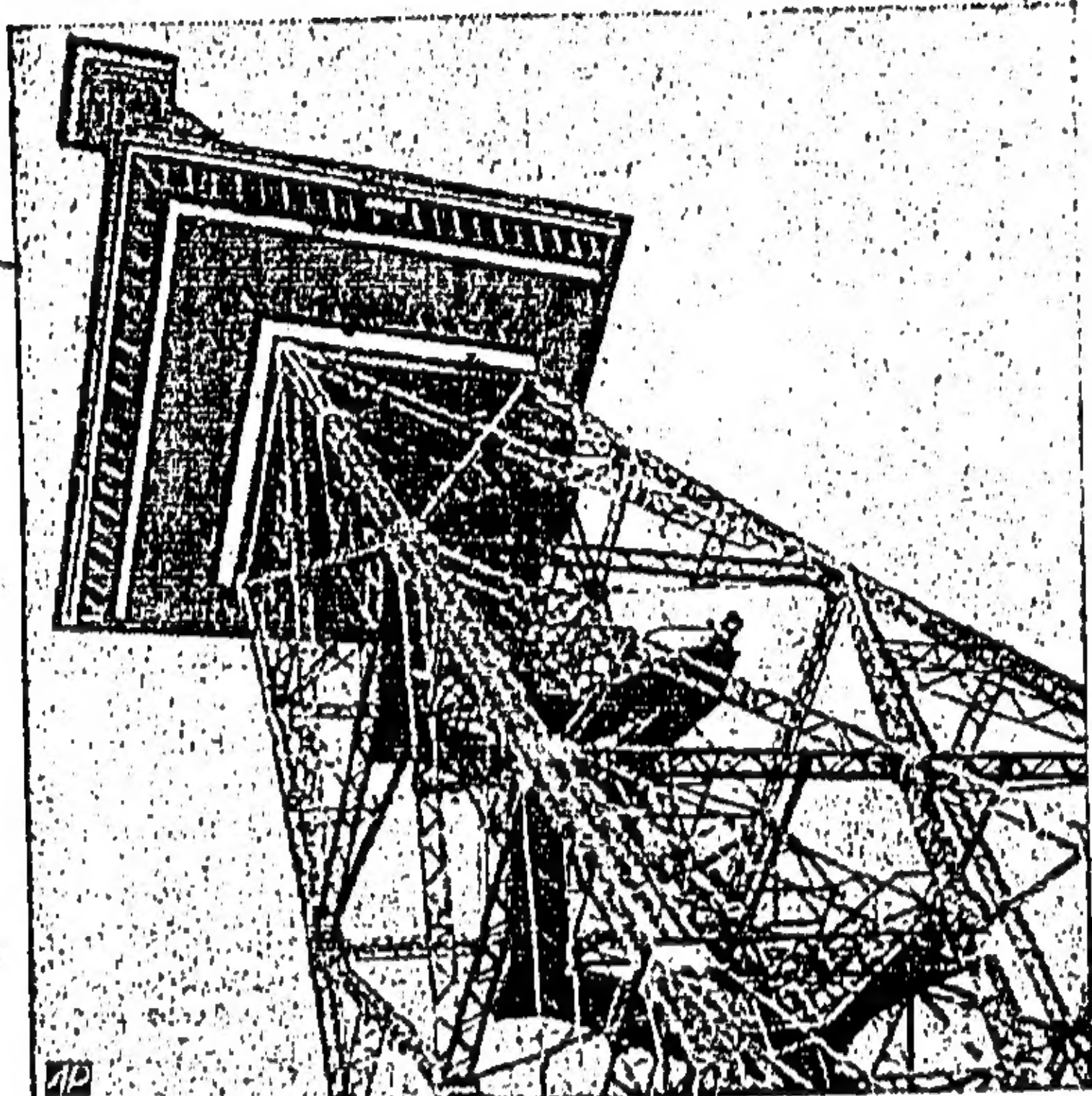
HIS HOBBY—Frank Palmer of Santa Ana, California, stands at the control panel which operates trains on his miniature railway system. He built more than half the system from inexpensive materials, working from blueprints supplied by railways for duplicating their equipment. Many scale miles of track were used to make a complex pattern around model cities, through tunnels, over bridges and into a railway roundhouse yard complete with turntable. Palmer can control five or six trains running simultaneously.



ACTRESS—Ginger Gray, 18-year-old actress, won court approval of her motion picture contract in Los Angeles. Ginger, whose screen name is Nita Talbot, is a native of New York.



U.S. TANKS AND GUNS IN TURKEY—Tanks and guns from the United States are lined up on flat cars along a wharf at Istanbul's Golden Horn, ready for movement into Turkey's interior. The equipment was sent to bolster the nation's defences.



TOWER IN BERLIN—This tower in the British sector of Berlin was used for television during the war. Now visitors climb to the top to view the ruins of war through telescopes.



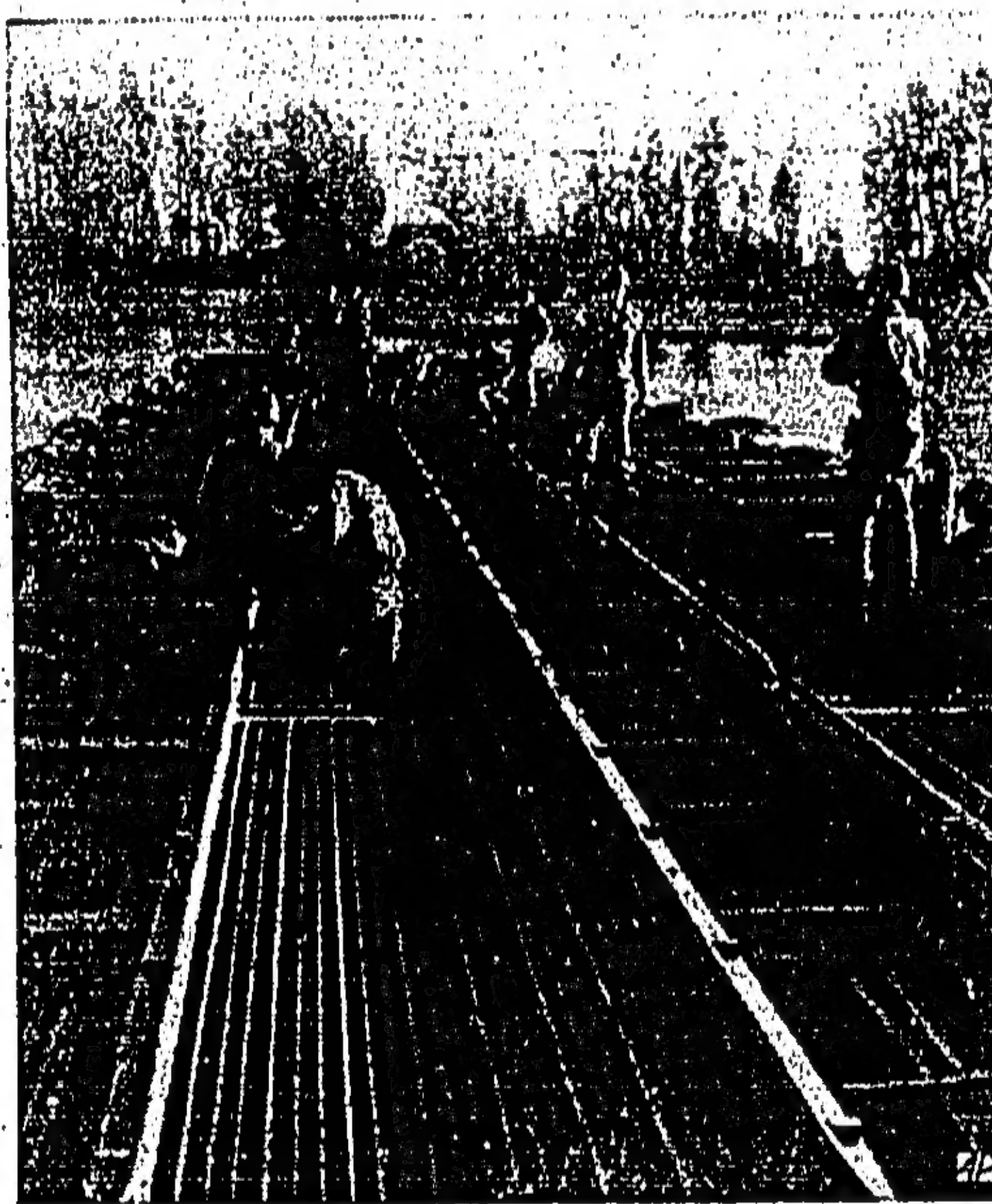
ITALIAN LUNCH COUNTER—Pigeons in Venice gather in St Mark's Square as a city hall employee empties a sack of corn for them. They wait for him each day at 2 p.m.



GERMANS GATHER FUEL—With the coming of winter, residents of the blockaded Western Sector of Berlin gather firewood from toppings of felled trees in the Grunewald Forest.



HERO IN MOVIES—Audie Murphy (centre), who won more decorations than any other U.S. ground soldier in World War II, lunches with actors Lloyd Nolan (left) and Jimmy Gibson on a Hollywood set where Audie is playing his first movie role.



CROSSING THE RHINE—Members of the U.S. 1st Engineer Combat Battalion, stationed at Darmstadt, Germany, work on a pontoon bridge across the Rhine between Rheinhausen and Speyer. The men assembled a 780-foot bridge in six hours and 15 minutes.



PRESIDENTIAL GESTURE—President Vincent Auriol of France gestures that he has had enough food at a Paris mosque during the Arab feast of Id Al Adah, the end of the annual pilgrimage to Mecca. Seated left is Sid Kadour Ben Gabrit, representing the Sultan of Morocco.

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SENATORIAL COLLECTION—Senator Tom Connally of Texas poses in his office in Washington with historic documents and pictures which he will donate to the Texas Memorial Museum at Austin. He holds a copy of the World War II declaration of war against Germany, signed by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt at 2.05 p.m., eastern standard time, on December 11, 1941. The picture visible above the Senator's arm shows Roosevelt signing the declaration, with Connally looking over his shoulder and holding a watch to note the time.

TODAY'S
"HIT
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Tangee
GAY RED

—the NEW lipstick shade that gives you a lift!

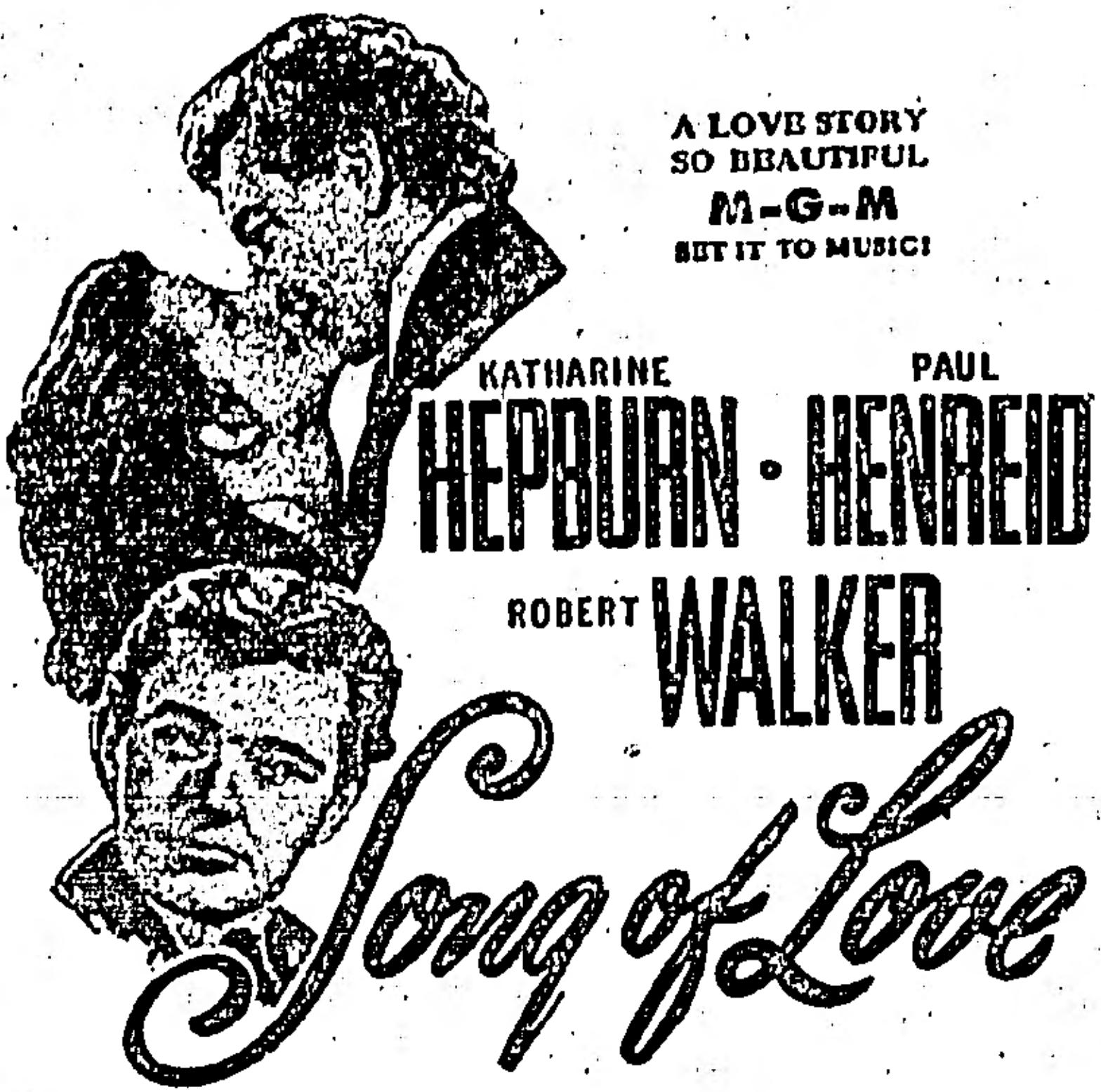
NEW—EXCITING—yes—the most beautiful women in the world depend on Tangee, the world's finest lipstick! And Tangee GAY RED is just the color you need to step up your "lip appeal". Beautiful women like Mrs. Adolphe Menjou, Mrs. Randolph Scott, to name a few, say GAY RED is the "hit color" of the year...

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USE TANGEE AND SEE HOW BEAUTIFUL YOU CAN BE

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

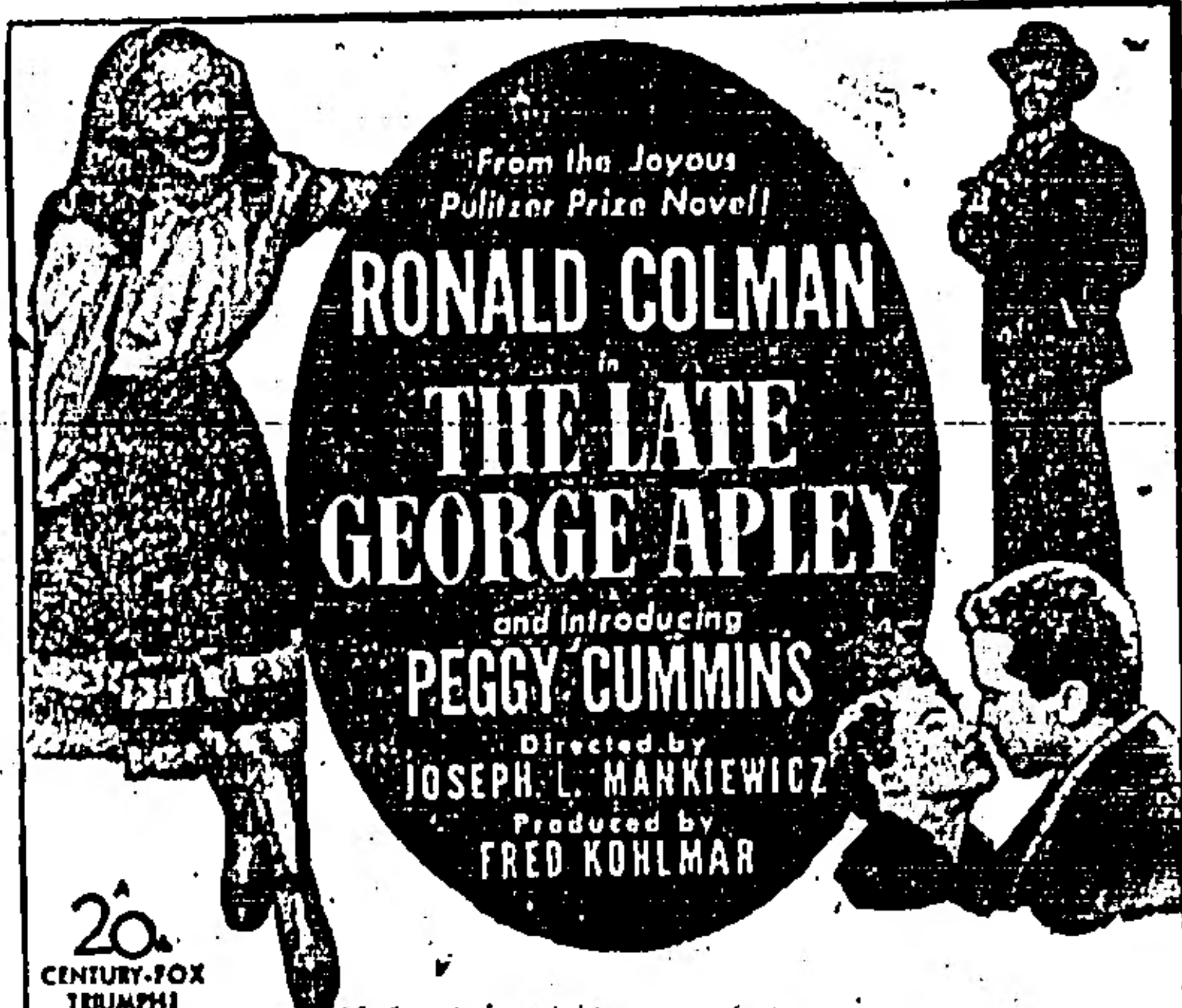
TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.



OPENS TO-MORROW **QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA** OPENS TO-MORROW



SHOWING TO-DAY **KING'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.



ALSO Latest 20th Century-Fox Movietone News

BRITAIN HAILS BIRTH OF SON TO ELIZABETH

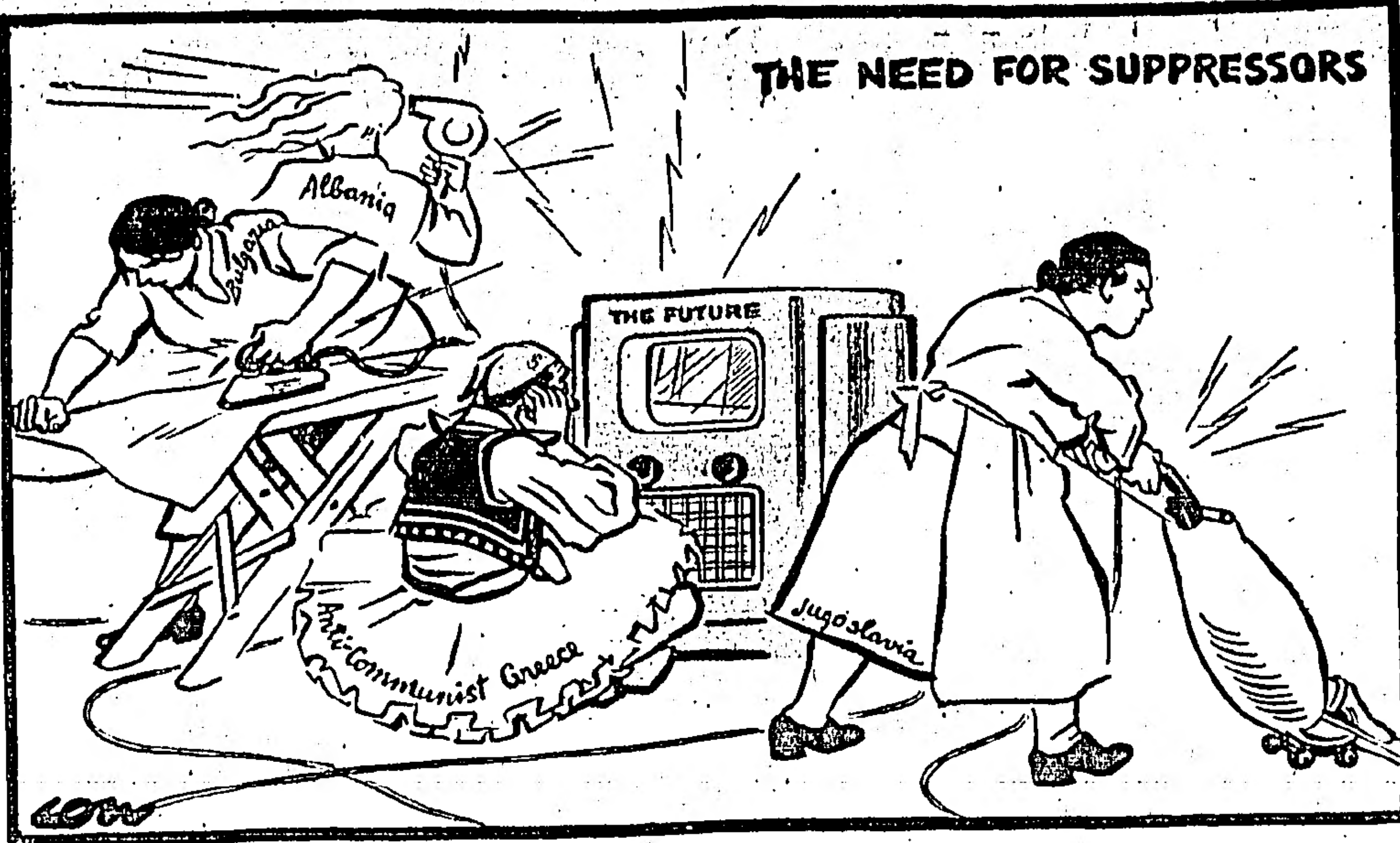
Science Reveals Phenomenon in Lightning
TOJO SENTENCED TO DIE FOR JAP. WAR CRIMES, etc., etc.



FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.15-7.20-9.20 P.M.
Another NEW Film Showing for the FIRST Time in Hong Kong!
A GREAT STORY OF GREAT DAYS!
Its a Western Action Picture from the beginning to the end!



Commencing To-morrow! "Keep Your Powder Dry!"



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William Hickey

WATCH YOUR STEP, YOU FAMOUS MEN, THE BEST OF US SO EASILY TRIP UP!

IF asked to name the greatest menace that faces famous men, the best answer would be: over-confidence. It is a fault that has toppled kings and dictators, wrecked romances and reputations.

It was over-confidence that lost Dewey the Presidency. In London it weakened the fame of film-star Danny Kaye. And now, it seems, philosophers like Dr Joad have learned what it can do to a man.

Kaye's alibi for his near-failure at the Royal Variety Show is this: "I should never, as an American, have topped a British variety bill on such a night. I should have given them stronger, more popular numbers. I should never have played to such an audience—they paid too much for their seats to laugh."

Now this is nonsense. Success of the show, Ted Ray, had no difficulty in winning cheers and applause. What wrecked Kaye was the same thing that wrecked Dewey: over-confidence.

He came on to the stage like a prewar Emperor of Japan, expecting easy kow-tows. But he doesn't know the British. They have warm hearts and quick cheers for nervous new-comers—harsh standards for artists who think they are easy for a laugh, whose attitude seems to say: "You'll take anything from me."

Next time Danny Kaye will be all right again. He comes back next year determined to have us roaring at him. He will do it, too. But mainly because, after this experience, he won't be quite so confident next time.

SOMEONE else who has been singing by the fires of over-confidence is Dr C. E. M. Joad. Since he was convicted last April for travelling by train without a ticket he has been sacked from the Brains Trust, banned by the B.B.C.

How does he feel? Writing in the new Saturday Book, just published, he says: "It has taken me down a peg or two, disinfated me, and reduced me to my proper proportions. I had had such a run of success. I had become a public figure, so suddenly and enjoyed it so thoroughly, that I got a bit above myself."

It doesn't stop him, though, from writing pompous bunk in the same article about marriage. Joad considers it "the most infallible recipe for boredom that the sentimentality of males had ever imposed upon their credulity. Englishmen are supposed to have only one wife—the system that results is called monotony."

THEY are changing the drawing-room boys for the work-bench wizards at those Anglo-American industrial conferences now. Hitherto it has been the talented young men with nice manners who have gone across to Washington to argue co-ordination problems—and they've done better over cocktails than over blueprints.

Now it's the rough-and-ready men from factories and laboratories all over the country who are going over.

They'll break the hearts of few Washington debas. But they know their subjects—better, they think, than the Americans—and believe they'll bring back results worth \$100 million to Britain in the next five years.

It is brains that are Britain's best export now.

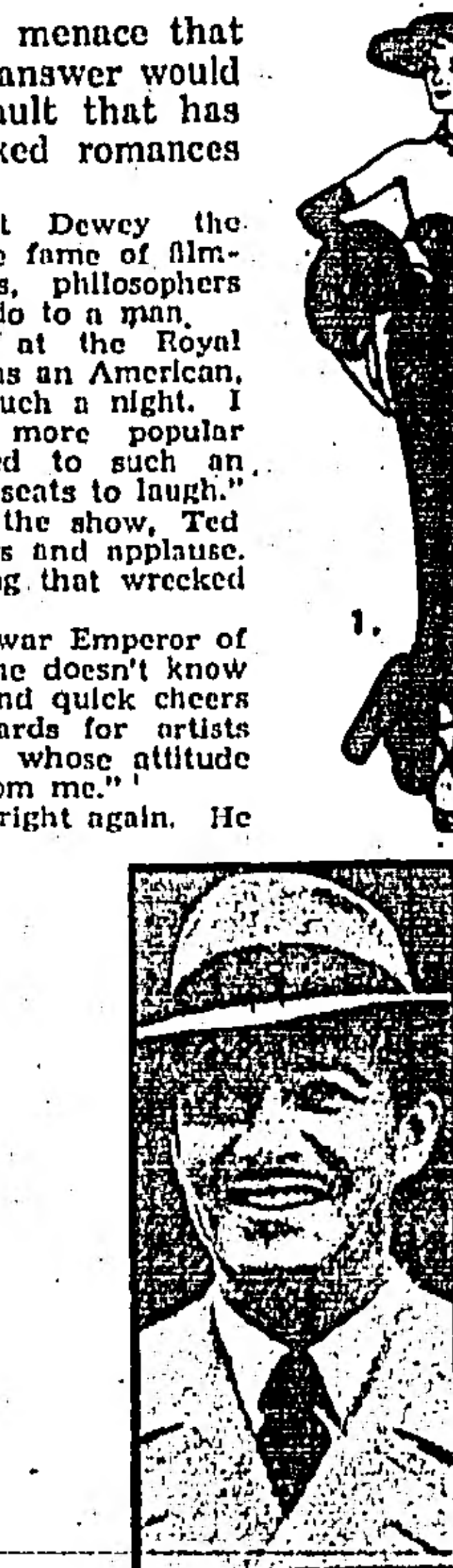
FOR attention of the Invitation Committee of the Royal Film Show, (Odeon, Leicester-square,

November 29): It should send along special invitation to the ambassadors like only one thing better than of the Argentine and Chile. Film to making a speech. It is seeing his be shown: "Scott of the Antarctic."

KONNI ZILLIACUS, M.P.

November 29): It should send along special invitation to the ambassadors like only one thing better than of the Argentine and Chile. Film to making a speech. It is seeing his be shown: "Scott of the Antarctic."

NANCY Getting Down to Cases



ROBERT TAYLOR

BIGGEST

crowds (except for the Motor Show) at any hall in London recently: At Earl's Court to hear Furtwangler, the German conductor, with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

What is his fee? His agents won't say but I will tell you. It is £150 a concert. This puts him par with the three top level British conductors, Sir Adrian Boult, Sir Malcolm Sargent, and John Barbirolli. They get between £170 and £180 a concert, swell their earnings with recordings.

Symphonic musicians don't do so badly, either. First violinist in a big orchestra has had a bad year when he doesn't earn £3,000.

These people are all practically paupers, though, compared with the soloists. Pianists like Solomon, Eileen Joyce, Moura Lympany make £150 a concert, work at recitals on a share basis that brings in much more, appear four or five times a week in the season. They approach film-star salaries with an average £15,000 in a good year.

They don't have to live like film stars, either. And they will still be playing when Miss Margaret Lockwood has retired to the country with her knitting.

KONNI ZILLIACUS, M.P.

November 29): It should send along special invitation to the ambassadors like only one thing better than of the Argentine and Chile. Film to making a speech. It is seeing his be shown: "Scott of the Antarctic."

HICKEY'S GUEST No. 1 ROBB

IT IS always women who talk about other women's clothes. But why shouldn't men have a say? Robert Taylor—just in London from Paris—was arguing this the other day. It got so that the party sent out for drawings and settled down to cases. Taylor's judgment on:

1 "I wouldn't date a girl in a dress like that. I don't appreciate the 'chic' of that type of thing. I like the stole idea, though, but isn't it inclined to chop off the top of the dress? I like off-shoulder dresses, but I find few women have shoulders big enough to wear them. That has to be too much!"

2 "For a street gown it's a little too impressive for me. It would undoubtedly sell well in New York, but I guess we'd call it 'uptown.' Where I live in California women dress up very little—not even for night clubs, for example. Even when women dress up, men don't!"

3 "Now this is getting around to my speed. Not too revealing or still-looking, no problem for walking or car-riding or dancing. I like tailored-type shoulders and the athletic type of figure rather than these sloping shoulders. That clip there is just right. I like that kind of sleeve, light at the wrist, and it's black and white. Yes, very smart and graceful. The kind of thing I like to see my wife in."

NOTE.—Mr. Taylor did see his wife in it. It's a drawing of an outfit she was wearing two years ago.

4 "That I like very much. And it's comfortable looking, with good, definite lines. It's simple. You could move around in it and keep looking graceful. I like small hats, too—very nice hat that and I like the gloves. A raincoat? Doesn't look like those things you call 'mace' here."

When the Presidential results came through, he decided to rely on the judgment of the cinema. His own press agent called the London offices of three big American newspapers. "You might like to have my views on the election," he said.

His views: That the reactions of the American people in picking Truman were the same as those of the Chinese over events at Mukden. He got his name in one newspaper. The New York Herald-Tribune printed it.

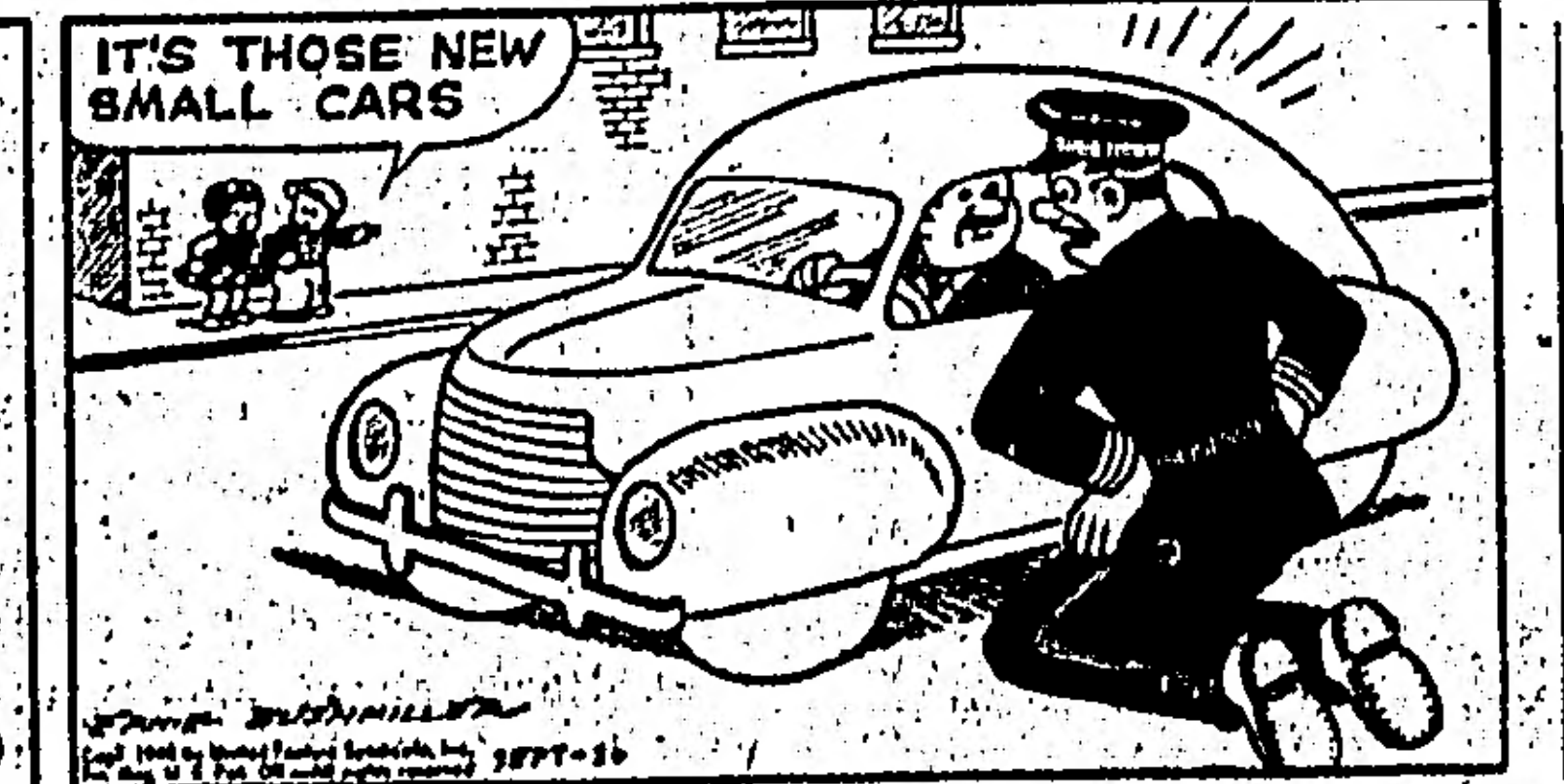
THERE is a brave Jacobean flourish about Sir Alexander Korda's latest publicity campaign. By enormous posters and newspaper advertisements he tells the public that London critics were wrong about his new film "Bonnie Prince Charlie."

He says: "The Scottish critics, who should know, praise it as a fine and exciting film. London critics have written about it, not with a pen, but with a hatchet." I have been looking at the Scottish reviews. Example:—

GLASGOW HERALD: Headline: "An unimpaired film of the '45... Considered even as a piece of fantasy it will not do. It is a concentration of anapad hokum... In which the action is slow... the photography uninspired... and the accents mixed."

DAILY RECORD: Headline: "Was a me for Bonnie Prince Charlie"—meaning "Woo is me."

By Emilo Bushmiller



ALL SET FOR A SOCIAL WINTER

By EVE PERRICK

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 4. SOMEWHERE among the badly plumbed, awkwardly staired, but lovely, buildings of Cambridge some young men and (less probably) women are thinking about such things as: the function of the university, policy towards Russia, and existentialism.

This is a known fact. The undergraduates own newspaper, Varsity, asked for contributions, and got a bagful of essays on just those subjects. But from eavesdropping in the coffee-houses at 11 o'clock, the public-houses at pre-lunch and post-dinner times, or in any other places where the students collect and talk, you would never guess at such goings-on.

Cambridge—that vast, crowded dress-rehearsal for a life that is seldom lived afterwards—is as local-gossipy as a church social, with its sound effects amplified to take in the outpourings of 8,000 tongues.

THEY SAY THAT—

At The Whim (at present it is "the" place to go for eleveners); the coffee-takers were, as usual, cluttered in the narrow passage leading to the back-room.

Specimen talk of the day went like this:

Wouldn't it be a scream if someone could switch the petrol with which two hardy undergrads plan to coat themselves and then, afore, dive into the Cam on Guy Fawkes night—switch it, that is, to the red kind?

Have you heard that old So-and-so is being sent down for that little argument with the police?

Wasn't it a crying shame the green nylons on sale at one of the local stores were all size 8½?

Cambridge being cosmopolitan, in a callow way, the conversation varies—as does the cut of the tweed jackets and the colours of the corduroy trousers. This term's most popular dress-style ranges in hue from the utilitarian browns worn by the science students to the magentas and ruby-wines displayed by bearded "Arts" men.

For Cambridge has everything in the world—just as the scenic model in Cunard's window has everything that the Queen Elizabeth has—but acquaintance with the model is not quite the same thing as a Transatlantic trip in the ship.

YOUNG 'BLOODS'

Girl students are one in ten, which gives more than a fair chance of a beau to the less fortunate in looks and charm.

This may be why there seems to be a deliberate effort made to match the male animal's desperate disregard for smartness in dress.

There are two "upper" sets. The young "bloods" of the Bath (hotel), have tied, canary-waist-coated, brightly blazered, who are still talking about the field-sports debate. The Volunteer sells beer to the "sports," who, naturally, as they are the rowing and lugger "blues," come one size larger—and definitely shaggier.

There are nearly 200 university clubs—alphabetically ranging from the Aquinas Society ("to study and apply Thomist thought") to the Union.

This sub-sectioned social life of the university is setting the Senior Proctor, 6ft. 7ins. high Captain. Benstead, the most varied of professors. Right now he is sitting in his room in the old Ball Hotel (now part of St. Catharine's College), pondering this:—

What constitutes "academic dress?" (a "must" for graduating gals), when the young lady about to receive her degree is a sari-ed Indian?

Tomorrow bonfire night will set him a few more teasers.

JUNGLE LOVE CALL, 1948

THREE scientists are sitting in one of the worst malaria regions in Central America, playing records to vamp the mosquitoes sitting near them.

Professor Morton Kahn, leader of the expedition, is testing a five-year-old hunch to beat the malaria carriers.

He has recorded the mating calls of female mosquitoes and is sounding them through a jungle loudspeaker. This sweet music is luring the males from their swamps to certain death, as they touch the electrified grid before the loudspeaker.

The females—each of which can produce 150,000,000,000 young mosquitoes—a year—are left without mates.

In the fifty years since Sir Ronald Ross proved that the mosquito was a carrier of malaria, and about yellow fever, scientists have been trying to exterminate it with fire, insecticides, sawy-guns, and aircraft, dropping D.D.T.



REPORTED CONDITIONS FOR FURTHER U.S. AID TO CHINA

A Demand For Guarantees

Shanghai, Nov. 29.—It was learned today that major conditions upon which continued United States aid to China would be granted have been laid before President Chiang Kai-shek in unofficial but authoritative diplomatic maneuvering in Shanghai and Nanking.

NEW JUDGE WELCOMED

Warm Tribute Paid By Mr Loseby

Mr Justice J. Wicks sat for the first time in the Supreme Court this morning since his appointment as Additional Judge in place of Mr Justice T. J. Gould who has proceeded to Australia and New Zealand on furlough.

Mr Justice Wicks, formerly Second Magistrate, Kowloon, sat with the Chief Justice, Sir Leslie Gibson, in the Full Court of Appeal in a tenancy case.

As senior barrister present this morning, Mr Charles E. Loseby offered the congratulations of members of the Bar and the legal profession to his Lordship on his first appearance as a member of the Court of Appeal. Counsel said that it amounted to a sense of elation on his part on the honour which had been conferred upon Mr Justice Wicks.

"I did not realise until this morning to the full what the achievements of Mr Justice Wicks have been and I speak with reserve and, of course, with the deepest respect," said Mr Loseby.

REMARKABLE CAREER
"My Lords, it is a remarkable career and which should be an encouragement may I say, to young Englishmen. My Lords, we live in an age of the most wonderful opportunity more particularly for those who are willing to submit themselves to the proper tests and come through those tests when they are submitted. And that Mr Justice Wicks has done."

"I almost feel that it is a triumph for myself for I am privileged to be a member of Gray's Inn where Mr Justice Wicks won three prizes that I know as well; prizes that are fiercely competed for."

Mr Loseby then referred to Mr Justice Wicks' career at Kinohita College, Gray's Inn and then Oxford which was interrupted by the late war. Counsel said that when he looked back on that career, he could not help thinking that Mr Justice Wicks, like himself, would feel that the particular interruption was a privilege and opportunity of his Lordship's forces. His Lordship was mentioned three times in despatches.

GENUINE PLEASURE

Mr Loseby said that Mr Justice Wicks, in his arduous and difficult work, could rest assured, first and foremost, that his recent appointment was greeted with real sincere and genuine pleasure by every member of the Bar and every member of the legal profession in Hongkong and he could be sure that they would always do their best to reciprocate that courtesy, kindness, patience and industry for which his Lordship was already well known in Hongkong.

"My Lords, I am greatly privileged to have been allowed to say this few words to express the congratulations of the legal profession to Mr Justice Wicks," concluded Mr Loseby.

Unionists Hail Victory

Melbourne, Nov. 28.—Five thousand workers attended a rally on the banks of the river Yarra in Melbourne today to celebrate a victory in their dispute with the Government of the State of Victoria.

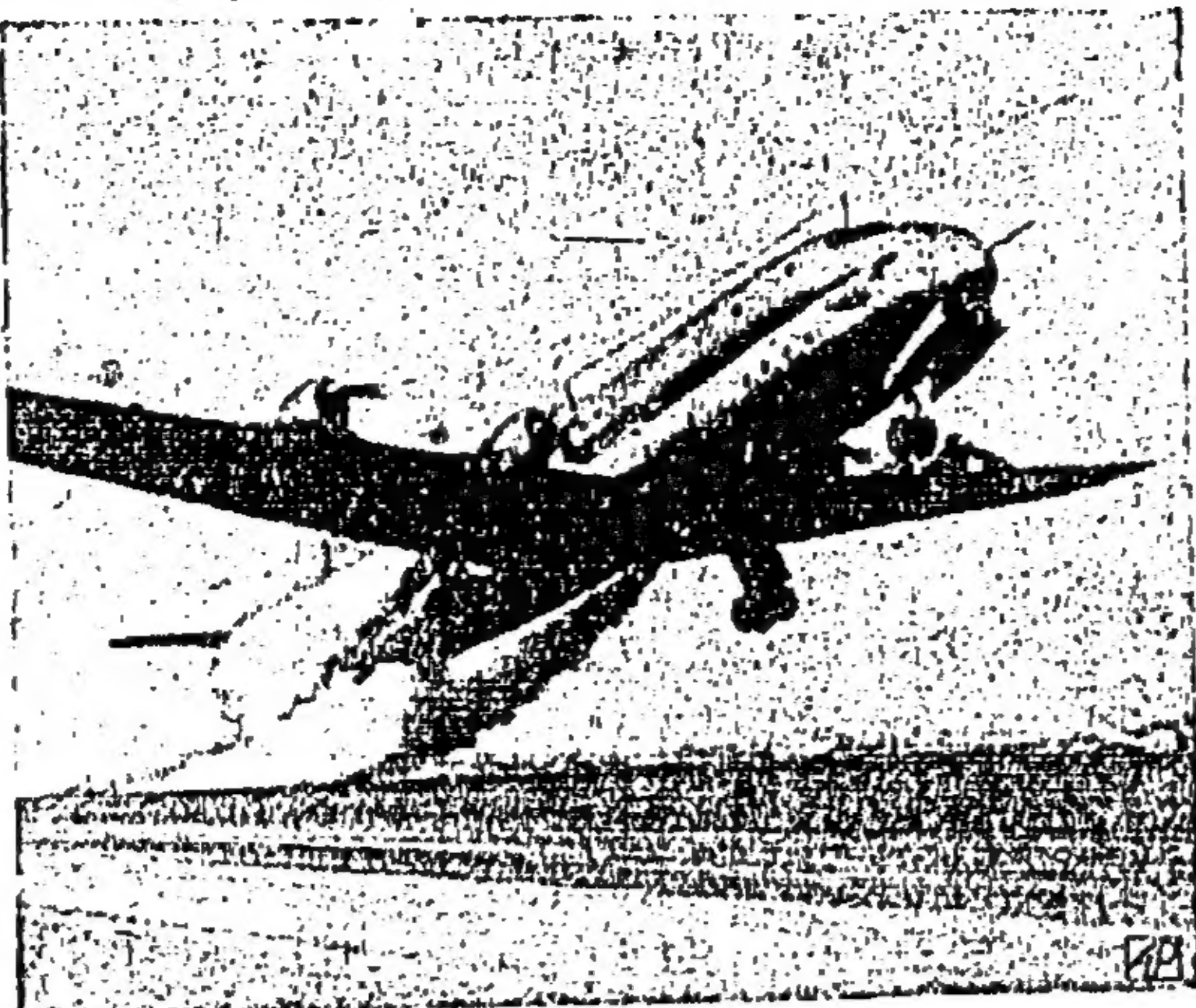
The Victorian Government announced on Friday that it had agreed to adjourn its prosecution of trade union officials and workers who took part in a one-day strike against the Essential Services Act. This Act prohibits strikes in essential services, except after a secret ballot.

Speakers at today's rally demanded that the leaders of labour should organise for the repeal of the measure.—Reuter.

EIGHT KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

Paris, Nov. 28.—Eight people were killed when a French military plane based at Dakar crashed into the Mediterranean near Oran yesterday, according to Agence France Presse.

The bodies of two officers and three non-commissioned officers have been recovered.—Reuter.



The U.S. Navy's giant 180-passenger Constitution receives a terrific thrust from six rockets in a takeoff at the Los Angeles airfield, Burbank, Calif., in one of a series of final tests. The six JATO (jet assisted takeoff) rockets shorten the takeoff run by nearly 24 percent. Tests were made up to 184,000 pounds gross weight on the Lockheed-built transport with the controls unaffected by the added power. Six rockets give plane added power roughly equivalent to one of its four 3,500 horsepower engines.—AP Picture.

Japs Sentenced For War Crimes

BRIDGE HOUSE ATROCITY TRIAL CONCLUDES

Lieutenant-General Kinoshita Eichi, 56, former OC of the Shanghai Kempeitai (Gendarmarie) from July 1942 to November 1944, was sentenced to life imprisonment, and Sgt Yoshida Bunzo, 33, one-time member of the Foreign Affairs Section of the Special Branch of the Shanghai Gendarmarie, was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment by the War Crimes Court at Lyemum Barracks this morning, when the Bridge House case ended. The sentences are subject to confirmation.

The trial opened on October 25, and occupied a total of 15 hearings. The two accused were found guilty by the Court last Wednesday.

They were originally released in March this year, when it was decided to drop the prosecution against them. This decision, however, raised a storm of protest in Shanghai, and the matter was brought up in the House of Commons. Mr Emmanuel Shinwell, Secretary of State for War, later announced that the trial would proceed, and the accused were located in Japan and re-arrested. They were brought to Hongkong a week before the trial commenced.

According to Kinoshita's service record, he graduated from a military academy as a second lieutenant in 1915, and was promoted to the rank of major in 1936. He was then transferred to the Gendarmarie, and was promoted to Colonel in 1938. In 1941, he was raised to the rank of Major-General, and in 1942 was appointed to command the Shanghai Gendarmarie. On being relieved of that appointment, he took command of a military school in Japan, and just before the Japanese surrender was made Lieutenant-General. During his career, he served in various posts, including a spell of duty with the Kwantung Army in Manchuria.

THREE AFFIDAVITS

Yoshida, the second accused, entered the Army in 1930, and was posted to the Gendarmarie in 1930. He was transferred to Shanghai in 1941, and held the rank of corporal during his tenure of duty there. He was promoted sergeant in 1944. The Defence Counsel for Kinoshita this morning tendered three affidavits of good character on behalf of the first accused. They were all from Japanese naval officers who had served in Shanghai during the time Kinoshita was in command of the Gendarmarie there.

Former Admiral Yoshida Zengo, who was in command of the Japanese Combined Fleet in China, said that relations between the Navy and other services improved as a result of Kinoshita's efforts, and he found the General to be a man of sincere and righteous character. The Admiral said he could not believe that Kinoshita could have acquiesced to any act of ill-treatment.

Another affidavit, from Admiral Kondo Natsuke, who succeeded Admiral Yoshida in command of the Combined Fleet in China, also spoke of Kinoshita in the highest terms. Due to Kinoshita's relations between the Japanese Services and the Chinese were most amicable, and Kinoshita's sincere and earnest efforts greatly contributed to the maintenance of peace and order in Shanghai.

The third affidavit, from Oka Shin, of the Naval Attache's office in Shanghai during 1942, testified regarding Kinoshita in similar vein. He added that in his opinion Kinoshita exercised proper control over his subordinates.

HUTTON'S DEATH

Kinoshita and Yoshida were jointly found guilty of the charge of being concerned in the ill-treatment of Hans Rechin and William Hutton, residents of Shanghai, resulting in the death of Hutton in August 1943.

MacDonald Off To Bangkok

CONFERENCE WITH SIAM'S PREMIER

Singapore, Nov. 29.—Mr Malcolm MacDonald, Britain's senior representative in South-east Asia, is scheduled to fly to Bangkok today for conferences with the Siamese Premier, General Pibul Songkram, which may deal with the threat of Communism.

Informants said the two men may consider problems raised by a possible Communist victory in China and methods of preventing the floodtide of Red success from spilling southward.

Britain is known to be eager to tighten co-operation with moderate anti-Communist groups in Southeast Asia. General Pibul's Government is strongly anti-Communist. Siam already has an estimated 30,000 Chinese Communists within her border.

RESTLESS MALAYS
Another problem which may be dealt with has to do with 250,000 restless Malays in Siam's 400 provinces. The desire of those people to join the British-protected Federation of Malaya has complicated Siam-Thai relations.

A political movement calling itself the Kris (Dagger), is agitating for the four tin-rich provinces to quit Siam and go under the British flag. Mr MacDonald is expected to give General Pibul personal assurances that Britain in no way supports the separatist movement. The re-arming of five Siamese battalions for anti-Communist duty north of the Siamese-Malayan border also may be discussed.

Mr MacDonald is expected to spend about a week in Bangkok. His visit is regarded as an invitation of stepped up British diplomatic activity in Asia in the face of the increased Communist threat.—Associated Press.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT PROPOSAL

Paris, Nov. 28.—France will submit a proposal for a European parliament in a memorandum early this week to the five-power Western Union Conference on European unity.

The conference, which began on Friday, has decided to speed up its work by meeting tomorrow morning and afternoon, instead of waiting until Tuesday as originally planned.

The gap between the British and French views on the next steps to be taken towards a United States of Europe seems to have narrowed on points of principle after two days' discussions by the 17 delegates here.

The British memorandum tabled yesterday by Mr Hugh Dalton, leader of the delegation, laid stress on the creation as soon as possible of a European Council of Ministers. It was understood that to include strong reservations but to avoid outright opposition to the French plan for a "European Assembly" provided it is given strictly advisory powers and does not cut across existing organs, such as the organization for European Economic Co-operation.—Reuter.

U.S. Policy Toward Franco Spain

Madrid, Nov. 28.—The United States would change its policy towards Franco Spain, the leader of the Spanish American Congressmen now visiting Madrid, Representative Dewey Short (Republican, Missouri) stated today in a statement to Reuter.

Mr Short declared: "High military, naval and government authorities in the United States feel we should co-operate more with Spain. We favour giving Spain economic and military assistance, but this should not be done condescendingly. We very much favour helping Spain, and we shall certainly recommend Congress to do so."

Mr Short went on: "We hope Spain gets into the United Nations and we think we should certainly send an Ambassador here. If we helped Spain, such help would not merely be generosity or philanthropy—we would be helping ourselves."

"There is certainly too much propaganda, misrepresentation and distortion concerning this country," Four of the Congressmen are Republicans and three Democrats.

LEAVING TODAY
The seven United States Congressmen who arrived here yesterday will leave for Paris at noon tomorrow. It was learned today that they may have a meeting with General Franco, the Spanish Head of State, before they go.

The Congressmen are members of the House Armed Services Committee and one member of the Judiciary Committee—arrived from Rome after visiting Berlin, Vienna and Trieste.

They are understood to intend urging Congress to provide immediate economic and military assistance for Spain.—Reuter.

LEE THEATRE

ADVANCE BOOKING OFFICE
CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE & QUEEN'S RD. C.
BOOKING HOURS: 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. daily

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20 P.M.



ALSO LATEST GAUMONT BRITISH NEWS

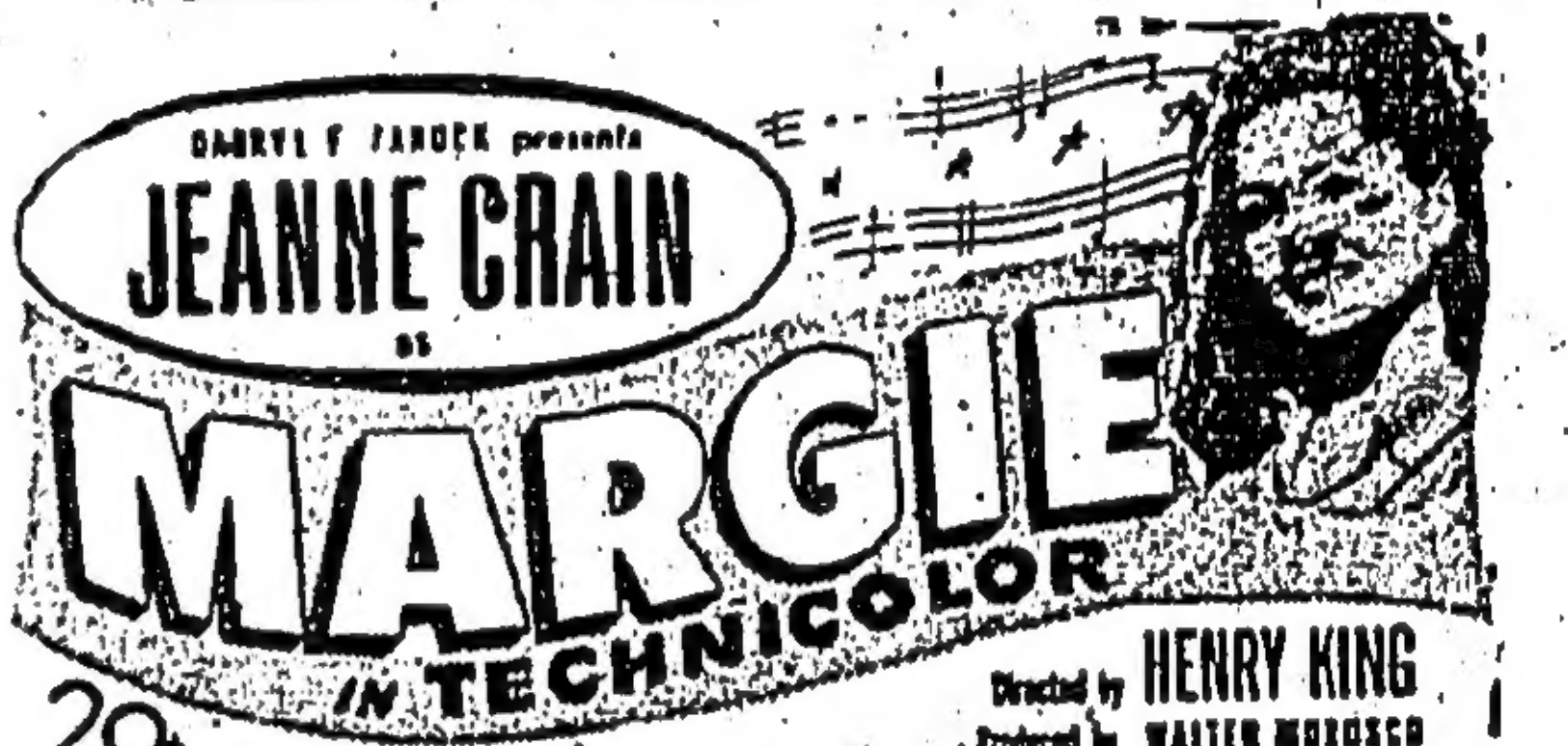
TO-MORROW



WARNER BROS. BIG NEW HIT!
GENE LOCKHART - ROSCOE ARNS - EDWARD CANNELL
Directed by JO GRAHAM
Screenplay by Fred Niles, Jr. and Victor
Story by Roy Chandler

TO-DAY ONLY **Cathay** AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

MARVELOUS! ADORABLE! ROMANTIC!
GLORIOUS! INSPIRING ENTERTAINMENT!



TO-MORROW • BELITA in "LADY, LET'S DANCE"

SHOWING **MAJESTIC** AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.



Next Change: "WANTED FOR MURDER"

Ruhr Miners' Meeting

Gelsenkirchen, Nov. 28.—The conference of the West Zone German Miners' Union opened at Gelsenkirchen today. The conference will discuss a miners' plan to reorganise the Ruhr pits which are about to be handed to German trustees under Anglo-American control.

The chairman of the Socialist Democratic Union, Herr August Schmidt, believed that Communist influence among the Ruhr miners will dwindle only if the miners are granted a substantial share in running the Ruhr pits. They will ask that half of the new Trustee Boards shall be composed of union representatives.

The conference will also discuss a statute for the reorganisation of the unions to cover the Blzono.

The Miners Union in the Soviet Zone, in a surprise move, elected 200 "delegates" to the conference to which it has not been invited. The union has been told in reply that no merger with the Eastern Zone is on the agenda.

Posters calling for all German unity, with photographs and signatures of East Zone miners' leaders, have been put in Ruhr pitheads.—Reuter.

Car Built In Australia

New York, Nov. 27.—The Vice-President of General Motors, Edward H. Rife, has announced quantity production of the first Australian built automobile, named "Holden". He said that the car will be produced by General Motors-Holden Limited, which has assembly plants in Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Perth and Brisbane.

He said that manufacturing operations were concentrated at Fishermans Bend, Victoria, and Woodville, South Australia.

The car is at present being produced in one model—a four-door five-passenger sedan, with a 102 inch wheelbase, an overall length of 172 inches, and weighing about 2,200 pounds. He said that in recent tests the car achieved more than 30 miles to the American gallon.

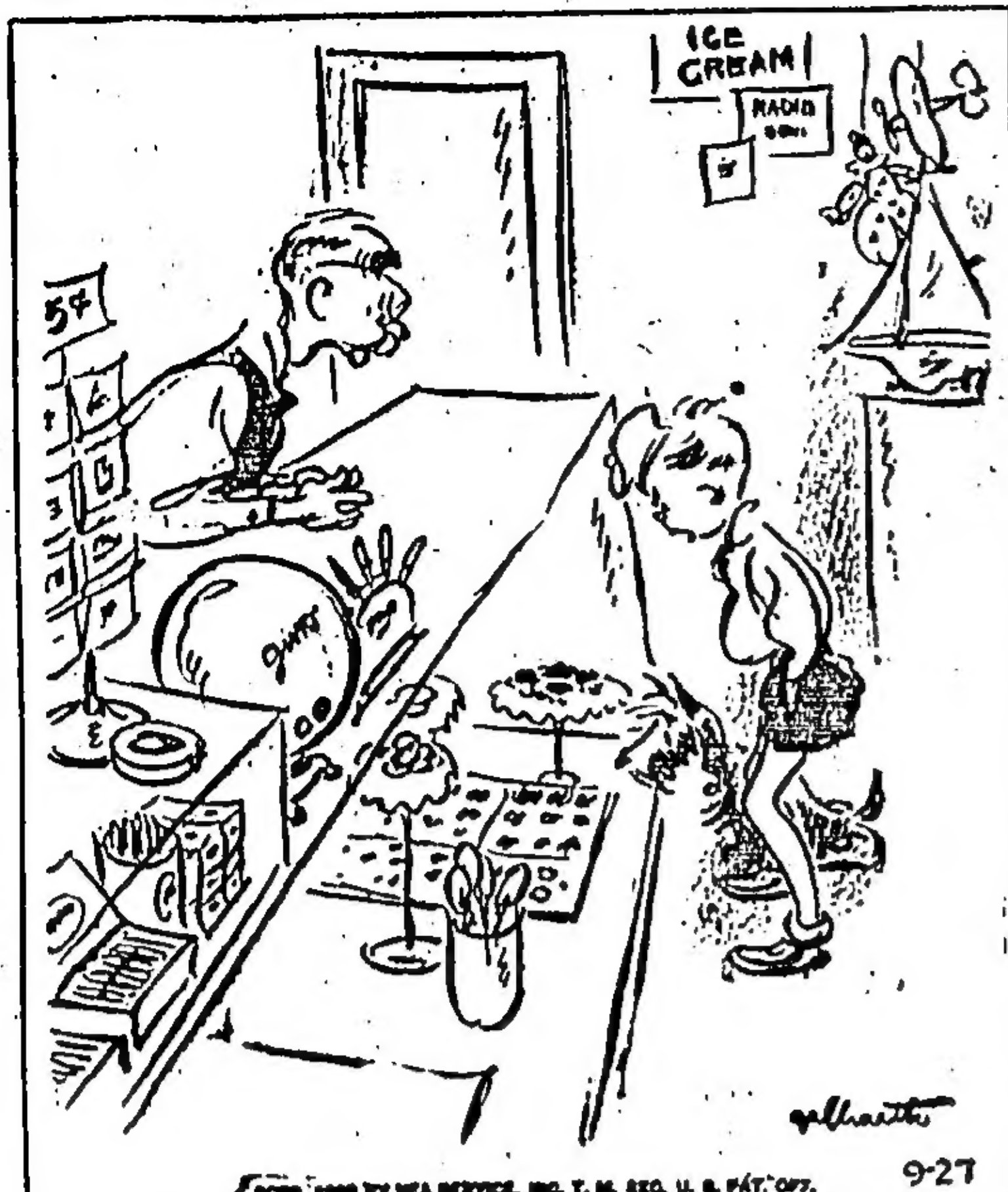
Under an agreement with the Australian Government, only 10 percent of the car's list price and five percent of its weight will be present imported accessories and components.—United Press.

Civilians In Flight
Athens, Nov. 28.—More than 127,000 civilians have fled to Epirus from the guerrilla fighting areas and the number continues to increase, the Athens news agency said tonight.—Reuter.

FOR YOUR SPARE MOMENTS

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Our teacher says less instalment buying will cut prices, Mr. Bird, but I don't see yours coming down very fast!"

McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Poker Psychology Helped This Hand

BY WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

I WAS playing bridge recently with the well-known Irish-Scotch actress, Ethel Levey, whom many will remember as Mrs. George M. Cohan. On January 1, 1940, she will have been on the stage for 50 years. Some of my readers may recall when the song "Johnny Jones" and "George Washington Jr." with Cohan.

In addition to being quite a poker player, Ethel is a good bridge player and has played with some of the finest players in the country. She uses a good deal of poker psychology in her bridge. Her opening bid of four clubs on today's hand might be called a poker bid. In commenting on it, she said, "West looked like a fellow who had a good hand. He had inquired who was the dealer, so I thought he

♠ A Q J 10	♥ 7 2	♦ 10 9 7 5 2	♣ 8 7 5 4 2
♠ 3	♥ A 10	♦ 6 5 4 3	♣ K Q 8
♠ 5 2	♥ 3	♦ 2	♣ 6

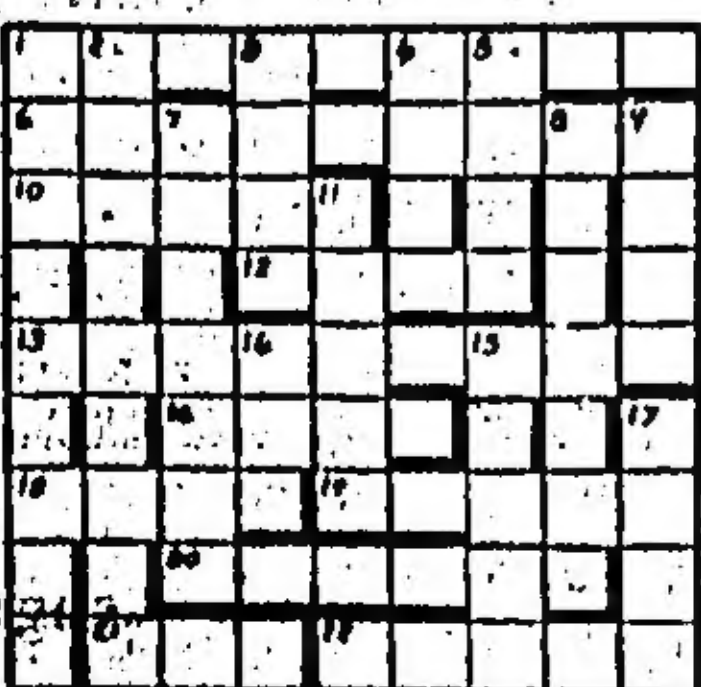
Ethel Levey
 ♠ 9
 ♥ K 8 5 3
 ♦ 6 4
 ♣ A K Q 8 7 4

Rubber—E-W vul.
 South West North East
 4 ♠ Pass 5 ♣ Pass
 Opening—4 ♠ 13

probably had a lot of spades, and I wanted to shut him out right away." Her four-club bid did just that. North of course was justified in taking the contract to five. Many players probably would have won the opening lead of the king of spades with dummy's ace, but not Ethel. She knew it was going to be next to impossible to keep East from getting the lead, and he would be sure to come through her king of hearts.

She played the small spade for dummy at trick one. When West continued with the queen of spades, she won it with the ace and discarded the four of diamonds from her hand. Now she cashed the ace of diamonds, ruffed the deuce of diamonds, led the seven of clubs and won it in dummy with the ten-spot, then ruffed the five of diamonds with her ace of clubs. This established the whole diamond suit. She cashed the king of clubs, picked up all of the trumps and on the three good diamonds she discarded three hearts. Thus she lost only one spade and one heart.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



10. Mummy's land? (5)
 11. See 3 Down.
 12. It could be a stray dog. (5-4)
 13. It may spend a lone Christmas. (4)
 14. This is an arto. (4)
 15. 11 Down.
 16. It makes me dark. (5)
 17. See 2 Down.
 18. 22 Jovial. (8)
 19. Down.
 20. It's too (anag.). (4-5)
 21. And 21. Twenty-four hours. (6)
 22. It may spend a lone Christmas. (4)
 23. It's too (anag.). (4-5)
 24. It may spend a lone Christmas. (4)
 25. It's too (anag.). (4-5)
 26. It may spend a lone Christmas. (4)
 27. It's too (anag.). (4-5)
 28. It may spend a lone Christmas. (4)
 29. It's too (anag.). (4-5)
 30. It may spend a lone Christmas. (4)

YOUR BIRTHDAY

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29

BORN today, when it comes to creative ideas, you are a "free soul," but when it comes to the practical working out of those ideas, you are farsighted, hardheaded and capable of unremitting work. Your chief handicap is a quick temper and so-called "artistic temperament." Learn to be less emotional about things and to think twice before answering in wrath. Once you have learned self-control, there is little you may not accomplish.

Having the courage of your own convictions, you find it easy to follow through on anything you believe to be right. Although you have a calm and unhurried manner, you are energetic and fiery underneath and once you get started on a project, you put your whole heart and soul into it.

Very affectionate, you may have many a romance before you settle down. To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Business employees should find this day beneficial to their requests. Also good on the domestic front.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Changes in activity—a short business trip—may step up both publishing and advertising.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—New contacts and schemes are stimulated today, especially in the field of business enterprise. Be alertly active.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 21)—Best for you to stick to familiar routine and postpone new ventures until later. Avoid being overcritical.

ARIES (Mar. 22-Apr. 20)—These in official positions are favoured now. There may be minor oppositions, but you may overcome them with courage.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—A sea journey may be for you! Some important communication or literary paper may need attending to; do it now.

GEMINI (May 22-June 22)—Those working in food stuffs are favoured. Take advantage of increased customer demands to augment income.

CANCER (June 23-July 23)—Changes are due, but likely for the best. Complete a writing contract with favourable business terms. Be progressive.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—Your mind is now alert to new beginnings, so take care of any writing assignments be they letter or thesis!

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 22)—Influences, in general, are good if you guide your activities into constructive channels.

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 23)—Improve your working conditions, if necessary, by entering some new field of endeavour. Promote business now.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—Disappointments and minor difficulties may be circumvented if you avoid criticism. Be frank, cooperative and decisive.

AROUND THE WORLD:

A Modern "Garden of Allah"

By TEMPLE MANNING

LETTERS from a friend tell of the contemplative joy of returning to their villa at Biskra, that most beautiful of oases, so beautiful that it is known as "the Garden of Allah."

Many travellers to Algiers make this the starting point for a journey into that fascinating, apparently boundless, mysterious region of the Sahara. The road from Algiers to Biskra runs through the mountainous region of Kabylia, thence to Setif, and then past a delightful, fertile area that almost imperceptibly changes to one of desolation, with here and there the tent of a nomadic Arab.

Gateway To Desert

Forty miles before Biskra one passes the famous Pass of El Kantara, which forms a stupendous and fitting gateway into the desert.

Biskra is in the centre of a great oasis bright with hundreds of thousands of fruit trees. There are date and other palms; there are olive, pomegranate and apricot trees. As for the climate, it really is superb, well-nigh perfect, we should say. The winter temperature average is 70 degrees, and there is no dampness, no humidity.

Foreign Section

The newer or foreign section of Biskra is to the north of the oasis. There are modern houses and nice shops along the main thoroughfare. The Berber, run the whole section has a French winter resort look about it that is most attractive.

Radio Hongkong

6. Programme Summary: 6.01, "It's swing time"; 6.30, Portuguese half-hour (Studio); 7. World and Home News (London Relay); 7.15, Billy Mayer (Piano) and His Orchestra; 7.30, Hospital (Studio); 8. "From the Editor's Desk" (London Relay); 8.10, Mozart: Concerto in E flat Major K. 455; 8.30, "I like what I like" presented by Dick Thornley (Studio); 9. Gilbert and Sullivan: D.15, Linda Cater talks on Film (Studio); 9.30, London Playhouse; 10. Radio Newsworld; 10.15-2.25, Symphony No. 2 in D major, Op. 43; 11. Leo Feisman and His Orchestra; 11.15, Weather report and Close Down.

BBC PROGRAMME

10.00—The debate continues: 10.15, Orchestras of the world; 10.30—Music while you work; 11.00—The news; 11.10, Home news from Britain; 11.15, Frederick Grinke; 11.30—Sporting records; 12.00, from the editorials; 12.10, Programme announcements; 12.15—Music of the regiments; 12.45—British industry; 1.00, The news; 1.10—Home news from Britain; 1.15—Musical memories; 1.40, Radio Newsworld; 1.45—2.25, Barker in the Waterlogged Spot; 1.45—Stravinsky Orchestra; 1.55—Programme announcements; 1.55—Interlude; 1.55—Welsh magazine; 1.55—The news; 1.55—News analysis; 1.55—Science review; 1.55—Wilfred Pickles in Have A Go!; 1.55—Close down.



A Mosque in Biskra.

But a few steps into the native quarter completely reverses the picture. The houses are built of unbaked mud, with doors and roof of palm wood. All around are found the various elements which make up the savage and barbaric life of the desert. And in all fairness to the administrators of Algeria, the majority of the natives prefer that life and their mode of living to anything else. Those that want to ascend the living scale generally do so.

The market place is exciting and colourful. It is crowded with the representatives of the many tribes, some quite wild, that have lived in this region for centuries. On sale are dates, spices, skins of wild animals, ivory and ostrich feathers.

Beautiful Estate

As for sightseeing, the great attraction used to be the incredibly beautiful estate of a French nobleman, Comte de Longueville, in which there are lovely gardens filled with tropical trees, plants and flowers. The garden is on the very edge of the desert, which adds to its charm, and forms a marvellous contrast.

Twelve miles southeast of Biskra is the village of Sidi Okba, made up of one-storeyed houses of sun-dried bricks. The interesting mosque contains the tomb of Sidi Okba, a Moslem saint, and the leader of the Arabs, who in the first century of the Hegira conquered Africa for Islam.

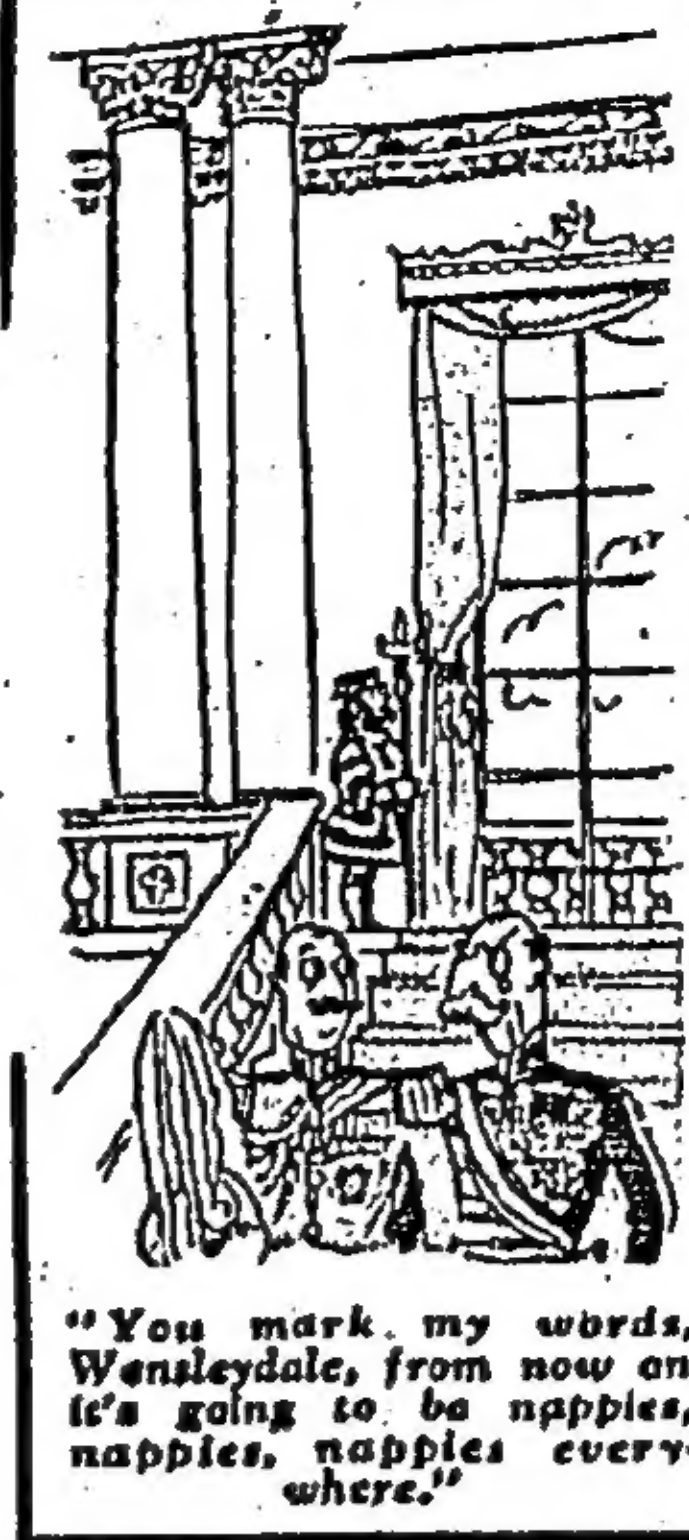
(Tomorrow—Science At Work)

DAB and FLOURDER



POCKET CARTOON

by OSBERT LANCASTER



"You mark my words, Wensleydale, from now on it's going to be nappies, nappies, nappies every where."

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

WHEN I read the other day of the death of Prince Murat, I thought of a hamlet in the high Quebec, a few miles north of Cahors, once called La Bastide-Fortuniers and now La Bastide-Murat. For there was born, in 1767, the twelfth child of an inn-keeper and his wife, who was to become the greatest cavalry leader in history and King of Naples: Joachim Murat. His mother's ambition was that he should be the cure of his village, and he was sent to a seminary in Toulouse. But one day a cavalry regiment rode through, and young Joachim left the seminary that evening, followed the regiment, and enlisted.

In 1805, when he had become a Marshal, a Prince of the Empire, and Napoleon's brother-in-law, a friend called on his mother, now aged 84, in her village, and talked with her about her son's fame. "Poor fellow," said she, "they'll overload the donkey and break his back."

They've got her!

THERE can be no doubt about it. These huge, half-naked men with painted faces and weird headfeathers, who are advancing with leaps and yells, brandishing tomahawks, must be Indians. But there is something odd in their behaviour. They are staggering and falling about the place, and laughing stupidly as though drunk. DRUNK! That's it. Mr Grimley, of the East India Company, gives them rum in exchange for their good will. Jed Barter has long suspected it. The Colonel raps out the order to fire. Mignonne crouches under a window at the back of the room. Suddenly a hand comes through the window and closes over her mouth. Another hand plucks her from the floor and drags her out of sight. All the men have their backs to what is going on. Only when the Indians withdraw, still yelling and giggling, does someone shout, "Where's Miss Mignonne?"

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcels close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. If mails close before 10 a.m., registered and parcel posts close at 2 p.m. on the previous day. Mails are closed at Kowloon Central Post Office half an hour earlier than the GPO closing times.

To-day Closing Times By Air
 Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Kowloon, Swatow, Amoy, Taipei and Fochow, 3.30 p.m.
 Closing Times By Sea
 Swatow (Sea) 1 p.m.
 Bangkok (Sea) 2 p.m.
 Amoy and Fochow (Sea) 3 p.m.
 TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30
 Closing Times by Air
 Swatow, Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking and Hoihow, 3.30 p.m.
 Manila, Honolulu, USA and Canada, 5 p.m.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers
 1. Norway. 2. Collective name of the islands from the Malay Peninsula to the Moluccas. 3. Yacht racing. 4. On the island of St Helena. 5. The art of painting on wall. 6. Writing paper in reams unfolded, usually 14" x 17" in size.

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

Inflationary Forces Still Dominate U.S. Economic Picture

Washington, Nov. 27.—Administration aides mapping the campaign against high prices are keeping an eye on the possibility of an economic collapse. Most economic policy-makers believe that inflationary forces still dominate the economic scene.

Complications In West Coast Shipping Tie-Up

San Francisco, Nov. 28.—Pacific Coast longshoremen voted on Sunday without contract—while negotiators struggled to bring peace between another union and the shipowners.

Two large locals, San Francisco and Seattle, have approved the new contract by overwhelming vote. Balloting in other locals is expected to be completed today.

With the West Coast tie-up in its fifth day, three unions remained without contract—the CIO Marine Cooks, the Unaffiliated Marine Firemen and the CIO Radio Operators. Until they reach contracts with the employers, the CIO longshoremen will remain on strike.

When the striking unions have achieved new contracts, the ships will not sail. The AFL Sailors' Union of the Pacific has said it will not move any ships until it gets a new contract. The sailors are not on strike but have been made idle by the longshoremen's strike. They say they will not resume work until guaranteed that the longshoremen will not encroach on their claimed cargo working rights on coastwise and Alaska ships.—Associated Press.

HONGKONG SHARES

The turnover on the Stock Exchange this morning was \$147,225. Transactions and noon prices follow:—

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
INSURANCES			
Canton			300 @ 270
HK Fire	200		10 @ 270
LAND, ETC.			
HK Land	13 1/2	14	60 @ 13 1/2
Yat Kee	3.10		10 @ 3.10
UTILITIES			
Tram	10.80	20.20	1110 @ 20
C. Light (O)			40 @ 18
Electric	30 1/2		200 @ 30 1/2
Macao Electric	24 1/2	35 1/2	2500 @ 30 1/2
INDUSTRIALS			
Rope			10 1/2
STORIES, CR.			
Dairy (O)			45
Dairy (New)			48
Watson HK Ry			500 @ 57 1/2
Emmanuel	0 1/2		250 @ 10
COTTONS			10.10
MISCELLANEOUS			
Entertainment			30

ECAF TALKS OPEN TODAY

Lapstone, New South Wales, Nov. 28.—Delegates from 13 member States of the United Nations and five associated members will open here tomorrow the conference of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. The discussions will affect about half the total population of the world.

The Commission covers China, Hongkong, British North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Burma, Ceylon, India, the Indo-Chinese Federation, the Malayan Federation, Singapore, the Netherlands East Indies, Pakistan, the Philippines and Siam, representing 1,000,000,000 people.

The leader of the Burmese delegation and the vice-chairman of the Commission, Sao Hken Hkio, said today the major issue to be settled by the conference is the application to the International Bank of funds for the five-year economic rehabilitation programme.

Sao Hken Hkio will preside at this fourth plenary session of the Commission.—Reuter.

Ship Transfer Boycott

Geneva, Nov. 27.—The seafarers' section of the International Transport Workers Federation has passed a resolution, deciding to boycott ships transferred under the Panamanian or Honduran flags, beginning May 1, 1949.—United Press.

Czech Pact With Denmark

Prague, Nov. 28.—It was officially announced in Prague today that Czechoslovakia and Denmark have reached agreement in talks at Copenhagen on payments and an increase in Czechoslovak exports to Denmark.—Reuter.

One top level fiscal official said: "Inflationary pressures still outweigh deflationary forces, but they are not so great as they were a few months ago."

Many government economists agree that the inflationary pressures have subsided somewhat in recent weeks. They have adopted a "wait and see" policy. Also they want to see how much President Truman will ask for "cold war" spending.

Among the economic barometers indicating at least a temporary subsidence of inflationary pressures is the cost of living. As measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, living costs dropped slightly between mid-October and mid-November for the first time in seven months. Also department store sales have been below their usual pre-Christmas levels.

CEILING FOR DEFENCE

Economists say that heavy spending for the armed services and foreign aid could change all that. Truman's \$15,000,000,000 ceiling on defence spending may have to be boosted, and military aid for China and "lend lease" arms for Western European governments could swell the cost of foreign aid. That kind of spending, according to economists, pours more money into circulation and reinforces inflationary pressures by sending up the price of scarce materials and labour.

One high Administration adviser says that the anti-inflation campaign will be designed to stabilize the economy against both boom and bust. He said: "It is not correct to regard the two as separate and unrelated, they must be dealt with together."

Dr E. Nourse, head of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, has been charged with mapping the Administration's economic programme. He must coordinate the proposals of five government departments—Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, Labour, and Treasury—plus the Federal Reserve Board.

STAND-BY CONTROLS

Truman has indicated that he will ask Congress for stand-by controls on prices and reserve authority to channel scarce materials into industries where they are badly needed.

Truman also favours higher taxes, especially the tax on excess profits of corporations. That would help to balance the federal budget and take some money out of circulation.

To determine how much money the new taxes must provide, Nourse and his advisers must know how much the Government will spend to stop Communism overseas and to build up national defence. They must also take into account the effects of Government spending for housing, federal construction, schools, farm price controls and many other factors.

They must also consider the effect on economy of the fourth-round wage increases. Some industrialists and labour leaders have already declared that another general wage boost is inevitable.—United Press.

Wheat Price "Feelers"

Washington, Nov. 28.—The American newspaper columnist, Drew Pearson, asserted today that Britain and the United States had put out "bargaining feelers" for a new maximum price for world wheat.

He said the British were seeking \$1.50 a bushel in any new international agreement, which was 50 cents below the price approved by Britain and the other nations in the International Wheat Agreement negotiated last year.

This agreement was nullified when the American Congress refused to ratify it.

Mr Pearson added that during the recent Food and Agricultural Organization conference in Washington, American spokesmen had put out "feelers" for a world maximum price of \$1.75 over the next five years.—Reuter.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local official exchange market this morning at the following rates:—
 Sterling pound (per £1) 15.30
 U.S. dollar (per \$1) 1.25
 Gold bars (per 100) 50.50
 PRC dollars (per 100) 0.25
 Hong dollar (per 100) 25.70
 H.K. dollars (per 100) 33.70
 Gold yuan 125

Chances Of Peace Increased

FOSTER DULLES OPTIMISTIC

Less Likelihood Of Miscalculation

Paris, Nov. 28.—Mr. John Foster Dulles, the American diplomat today said that the "danger of war getting started on miscalculation" was greatly reduced.

He also declared that the United Nations was "within reach" of final settlement on Palestine and it may still achieve a solution of the tense East-West dispute over Berlin.

The American diplomat said the UN Assembly had now made it clear to all men in power that "any nation that launched an attack would find itself at once opposed by most of the world." This Assembly meeting, he said, had "really increased the chances of peace."

In a radio interview reviewing the activities of the current Assembly session, Mr. Dulles said the "risk of miscalculation" was the "most serious threat to world peace." The willingness of most of the world to oppose aggression, he said, left "no further excuse for those by Knesset or Hitler that nations can be conquered one by one."

"Once this logical basis for sound calculation is understood—as I believe it is—there is no longer the danger of war getting started on miscalculation is greatly reduced."

Mr. Dulles said it was because the current General Assembly had demonstrated "solidarity against aggression" that the work of United Nations diplomats had "really increased the chances of peace."

TWO DEVELOPMENTS

Mr. Dulles' hopeful comments on possible Palestine and Berlin settlements was accompanied by these developments in those two problems:

N. ATLANTIC DEFENSIVE PACT TALKS

Diplomats Awaiting Instructions

Washington, Nov. 28.—Diplomatic envoys of the five Western Union powers are awaiting instructions that will make possible a resumption of talks with the State Department on the proposed 50-year North Atlantic defensive pact.

These instructions are being sent by couriers instead of being cabled. This suggested that they are long and that negotiations will not get under way before the latter part of this week.

Before approaching the State Department, the British, French, Belgian and Dutch Ambassadors and the Luxembourg Minister are to confer among themselves and then seek a meeting with the Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall, and his deputy, Mr. Robert Lovett.

The negotiations are likely to take the following pattern:

The Ambassadors will explain to the State Department and Canadian representatives the lines which they think the pact should follow. A draft representing their joint views has been drawn up in recent weeks in London and will be presented to the United States Government.

JOINT EXAMINATION

The State Department and other United States Departments concerned will then study the draft and consult Congressional leaders, who must ratify any treaty before it can come into effect.

After that, the United States Government, Canada and the Western Union envoys will jointly examine any conflict of views that exist between the North American and European powers.

Details of the draft completed in Europe have not been disclosed. It is believed, however, to involve a 50-year treaty of defence which would enable the United States to pledge all possible support if any members were attacked although not actually obliging the United States to declare war in such an event.

One of the most important issues to be decided by the negotiations in Washington will be whether the Alliance should be extended to include other European countries beyond the present members of the Western Union.

Not until this point has been decided will the representation at the final conference, at which the treaty will be formally signed, be known.—Reuter.

1. Israel prepared to apply for membership today.

2. Argentina's Juan Bramuglia conferred with Soviet and Western diplomats in a final effort to strike a compromise solution on the Berlin case before his term as Security Council President ended on Tuesday.

On Palestine Mr. Dulles said the General Assembly seemed likely to adopt a resolution reaffirming the Jews' right to land awarded them under the Assembly partition plan approved one year ago today.

"I believe it will be a settlement within the framework of United States policy," said Mr. Dulles. "This means a free and independent Israel whose boundaries shall be those set forth in the General Assembly resolution of November 29, 1947, unless through negotiation appropriate changes are made."

POLICY GAP NARROWS

Mr. Dulles asserted that the wide gap between United States and British policy on the Holy Land had been "steadily narrowed" and since it was the discrepancy which had blocked earlier solution, a settlement now seemed within reach.

The statement made it clear, however, that the Americans were sticking to their stand against Britain's move for all-out endorsement of a resolution designed to make Israel give up all or part of the Negev desert for Western Galilee.

American policy is that the Jews, who want to keep Western Galilee and still hold on to the Negev, should negotiate with the Arabs for any territory they want outside that awarded to them under the original partition plan.

In Berlin's case, Mr. Dulles reaffirmed the Western powers' insistence that Russia must lift the blockade before there are any other negotiations on Berlin or the German problem as a whole. He said that at luncheon on Sunday with Dr. Bramuglia, he repeated the United States' willingness "to co-operate quickly in efforts of the Security Council chairman and five other 'neutral' delegates to find a solution."

"But we cannot overlook the fact that almost daily the Soviet authorities take new steps toward splitting Berlin in two. Such action, of course, makes the operation of any four-power agreement for more difficult. Nevertheless, we still believe the Berlin issue may be settled. The Security Council may yet find a way to bring the Soviet Government to end its efforts to get political and economic control of all Berlin," United Press.

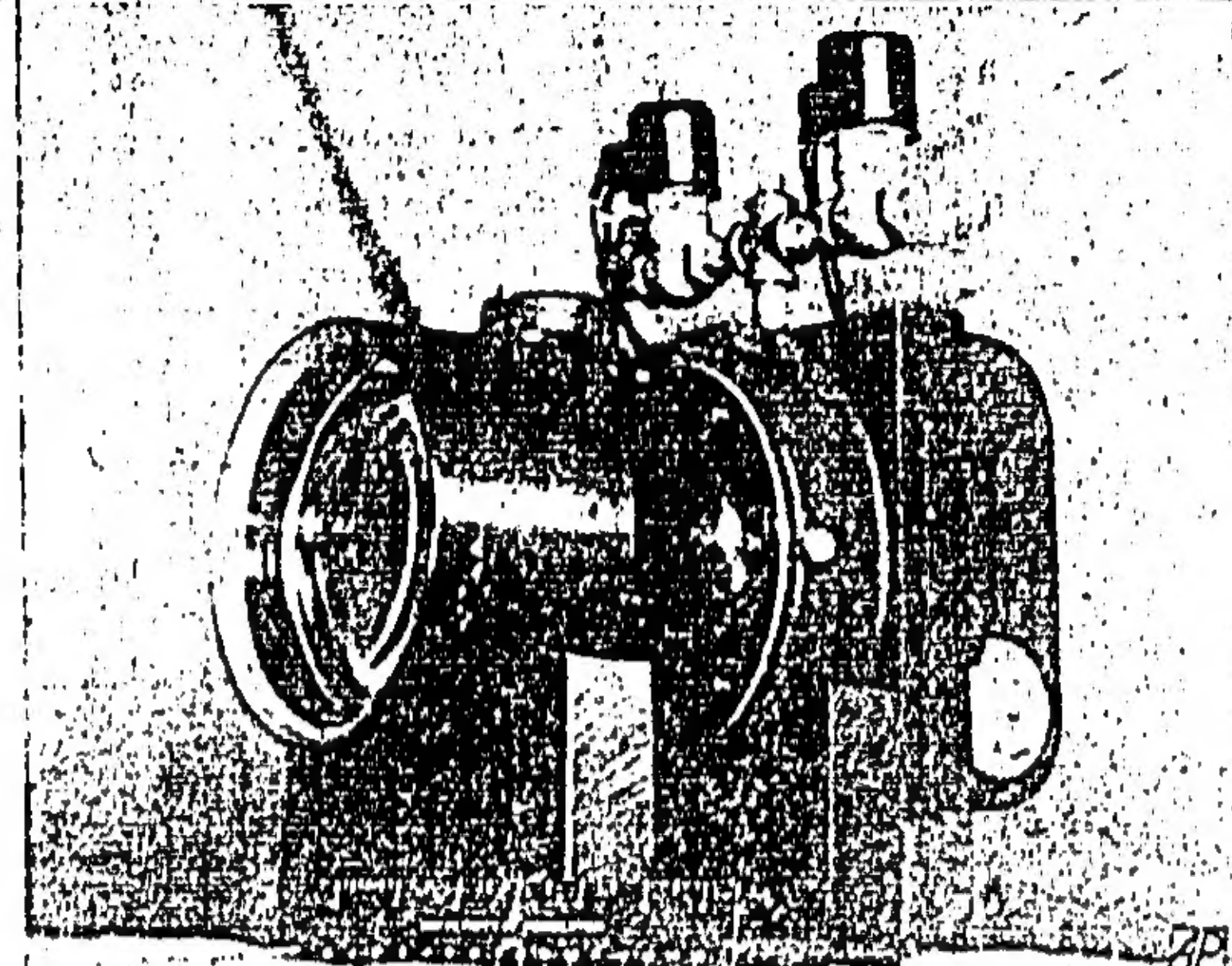
Perhaps in this they were greatly influenced by the menace of the Irish Republican Army, an organization opposed to the lawful government of the state, which has now lost its strength and has almost faded out.

Strangely enough it is the first coalition government ever to rule Ireland which has favoured the abolition of hanging, and stranger still the greatest influence on the cabinet in its decision appears to be External Affairs Minister, Sean MacBride, himself at one time leader of the IRA and a lawyer of considerable repute.

Speaking at a meeting in Dublin just over a week ago, Mr. MacBride expressed his opposition to the death penalty, and told how a prisoner he defended on a murder charge was convicted but protested his innocence right up to the moment when the trapdoor dropped hurrying him into eternity.

"That man," said Mr. MacBride, "told me the night before he was hanged, and after having made his peace with God, with the assistance

New Type of Camera



A small No. 22 flash bulb and a new high speed F.1 curved lens camera (bottom) was employed to make this picture from the fourth floor of a University of Rochester campus building. The lens is considered two and one half times faster than any other existing lens having comparable image quality. Photograph shows plainly objects 600 feet away (popular trees in background). The buildings shown are 250 feet away. The camera was produced at the University of Rochester Institute of Optics and displayed in Detroit, Mich., at the annual meeting of the Optical Society of America.—AP Picture.

UN Tackling Korea Problem This Week

Paris, Nov. 28.—The United Nations takes up this week, but does not expect to solve, the problem of the independence of Korea.

Korea, still divided and occupied more than three years after liberation, follows Palestine as the next and probably last major item for this session before the Assembly Political Committee.

It stands, like Greece and Germany, as a phase of the worldwide struggle between Communist and Western philosophies.

The situation—both in Korea and on the world stage—is growing steadily worse during the long wait since September for the question to come before the UN.

Observers here say they see no chance at present, no matter what action, the UN takes, to end what its own recently returned temporary commission has called "the grim reality of a divided Korea."

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

Developments since last summer have included:

1. Formation of a Russian-sponsored "People's Democratic Government" in Soviet-occupied Northern Korea, rivaling the Republic of Korea Government elected last May in the American-occupied Southern half of the country under UN auspices.

2. Announcement from Moscow that the Northern regime will be placed in full control and all Russian troops withdrawn by January 1. Troop withdrawals have started.

3. Communist-led revolt against the elected Government of Southern Korea. It was put down only after serious fighting between Communist and Loyal factions of the Korean militia.

4. Conquest by Chinese Communists of Manchuria just over Korea's northern frontier.

STUDENT LEAPS FROM SHIP

To Escape Communists

Istanbul, Nov. 28.—Ali Yol, an 18-year-old Albanian student, described how he leaped into the Bosphorus from the Rumanian ship Transylvania, in order to escape Communist domination in his country.

Yol told the United Press today he and 20 other students from Albania were aboard the ship en route to Russia and other satellite countries for "education" when he and a life-long pal jumped overboard, holding hands. His friend drowned. Yol was picked up by a Turkish fishing boat after 15 minutes in the water and taken to Istanbul.

Tall, thin and serious faced, Yol said he was the son of a middle class merchant family in the Albanian capital, Tirana, when the Communists came to power at the war's end. He said his father's property was confiscated and he himself was placed in a school for "education." He said the Marxist doctrine had replaced the liberal arts and philosophy in Albanian schools.

Several weeks ago, said Yol, he and several hundred other students were selected for education in foreign countries—Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. He had been destined for Prague while more than half the group aboard the Transylvania were en route to Russia.

Asked why he chose Turkey, Yol said it was because, first, he was a Moslem, and second because by illegal listening in to the London radio he had heard that Turkey accepted refugees fleeing from the Communist dominated countries.

Ironically, the Transylvania stopped in Istanbul to pick up several aeroplanes being returned to Rumania and Bulgaria after they had been used by refugees to escape from these countries. It also picked up several Rumanian and Bulgarian diplomats who had been asked to leave Turkey in retaliation for the ousting of several Turkish officials from these countries.

Yol said he and his companions were not allowed to leave the ship while it was in the harbour and he was afraid to jump for fear he would be picked up and returned aboard. He and his companion waited until dark when the ship had almost reached the end of the Bosphorus in approaching the Black Sea.

The Bosphorus current is extremely swift and treacherous at this point and cost Yol's companion his life. Yol, a very strong swimmer, said he screamed for help and managed to remain afloat in the icy current until the fishing boat reached him.

He said no one aboard the Transylvania saw them jump.

He has been given permission by the Turkish authorities to remain as a refugee.

The young student said that Albania is almost completely isolated from the rest of the world since the Yugoslav Tito crisis and that food, much of which formerly came from Yugoslavia, is in desperately short supply.

He said that unless Russia sends food or the Communist government

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R. A. JOSCELYNE, Hon. General Secretary.